THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 21. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

OUR NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM.

A Central Redeeming Agency

Delaware Railway Directors.

Count Joannes' Nathan Murderer.

Nillson's Operatic Troubles.

Life Insurance Mismanagement.

Mr. Bergh and Pigeon-Shooting

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE BANK OF BANKS.

Letter from Amasa Walker to the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

The following letter from the Hon. Amasa Walker, upon the proposition now pending in the House Committee on Banking and Currency, to establish a central redemption agency, or clearing-house, in New York city, for all the national banks, was read to the committee yesterday:—

THE HON. JAS. A. GARFIELD—Dear Sir: I am greatly pleased to learn that a proposition is now before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, of which you are chairman, to provide by law for a bank of redemption at some central point, to perform the functions of a general clearing-house for all the national banks of the country. No more important measure has ever been proposed in reference to our existing monetary system than this. It is the one thing most needed, for, without such an institution, there is a want of accountability and responsibility on the part of the individual banks altogether inconsistent with their own permanent prosperity, and prejudicial to the best interests of the public.

A general clearing-house should have been established at the very outset, for neither the Comptroller nor Congress itself can exercise any effective authority until every bank in the nation can be made to provide for the prompt redemption of its notes. As matters now stand, many banks will be reckless in their operations, and when any catastrophe happens will fail. This will cause suspicion. A general run will be made upon all the banks, not for the redemption of their notes, for that is impossible, since they are scattered broadcast over the whole nation, but for the redemption of their deposits, which amount to nearly twice as much as their circulation—the latter being about $300,000,000, while the deposits, or what the banks owe, payable on demand, amount to more than $500,000,000; and besides are due to persons residing in their immediate vicinity, and may therefore be drawn for instantly if any alarm is felt. This is the great peril to which our banks are exposed at the present time, and hence the most prudent and well-managed establishments desire, of all things, that this Central Bank of Redemption should be established, so that some restraint can be placed upon such banks as conduct their business regardless of their own permanent welfare or the safety of others.

The want of a plan of general redemption is seen in the fact that the banks now extend their indebtedness, in the form of deposits, in a far greater degree than the State banks ever did. Up to the late war the deposits were on an average but a little more than their circulation. In 1860, when the deposits were greatest, there were but $253,000,000 against $207,000,000 of notes, or an excess of about 25 per cent. In October last, per Comptroller's report, there were $500,000,000 against $291,000,000, equal to an excess of about 175 per cent.; while, at the same time, the whole means of the banks for the immediate payment of their circulation and deposits, amounting together to $791,000,000, were:—Specie, $18,000,000; legal tenders and fractional currency, $88,000,000; total, $106,000,000, or less than 13½ cents on the dollar.

It may be objected that a central institution of the kind contemplated may be found a dangerous element, on account of the great power it will be able to wield over the entire banking system; but if the law which creates this Central Bank is wise and judicious in its provisions, it will be invested with no power except to compel the observance of the laws of Congress, enacted for the safety of the country and the prominent interests of all concerned in its banking institutions. It will oppress no one, and restrain only those who are disposed to do wrong. Hoping for the success of the proposed measure, I am, yours, truly,

AMASA WALKER.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1871.

RAILROADING IN DELAWARE.

Lively Times at a Directors' Meeting—A Novel Way of Keeping Books and Subscribing for Stock.

From a letter to the Wilmington *Commercial* we make the following extracts:—

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Smyrna and Delaware Bay Railroad Company was held in Smyrna on Wednesday, January 11. It appeared at the meeting that James W. Spruance, one of the directors for the previous year, held the stock book in his personal possession, and no eye, save his own, was permitted to look upon that book from the 11th day of January, 1870, till the 11th day of January, 1871.

The meeting being organized, the stock book was called for, and Mr. Spruance came in pretty soon with the same neatly folded in a copy of Pomeroy's *Democrat*. Upon the book being opened, the original stockholders were surprised to find that some $32,000 of stock had been subscribed while the book was in Spruance's possession, and which was enough to cover all previous subscriptions to the capital stock. Then and there a number of hard words flew about the room, and a resolution was introduced that such stockholders were not entitled to and should not vote. A sharp and angry discussion arose on the resolution.

Each succeeding set of directors was charged with trying to sell out the charter to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad. A scene of utter confusion followed. Finally quiet was restored, and pending a vote on the resolution, George W. Cummins walked to the Secretary's desk and wrote after his name in the book, "Twenty thousand shares, two hundred thousand dollars?" For an instant it was as silent as the grave.

The author of the resolution moved that the subscription book be now closed.

Heavens! what a commotion that motion created. Every man in the room rushed for the book, and such a pulling and hauling McMullin in his palmiest days could hardly get up. Men on top of men, on the floor, stove and settee, some with others by the throat. The secretary's table was broken into a thousand pieces, and while the men were pulling at each other, the secretary got the book and made a rapid exit out the back window, but was closely pursued, and in the kitchen of the hotel caught by a crowd, who succeeded in wrenching the book from him and handing it over to Spruance, who ran down the street with it bare-headed, dodged into a store on the corner, and subscribed for $200,000 himself, and locked up the book. The meeting then adjourned two hours for drinks.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Count Joanne's Charges—He is Directed to Lay His Proofs Before the Grand Jury.

The N. Y. *Post* of last evening says:—

James Hughes was rearraigned on a charge of grand larceny, and pleaded not guilty. Hughes is the man charged by the Count Joannes, whom he had formerly engaged as his counsel, with the Nathan murder. Hughes requested the court to assign counsel for his defense, and begged that the "Count" should have nothing further to do with him.

Judge Bedford then assigned Mr. McClelland and Mr. Roche to defend Hughes, and those gentlemen, after a few moments' consultation, asked for a day's adjournment.

The Court granted the adjournment, and then said to the Count:—"On Tuesday last, upon the arraignment of James Hughes for larceny, you, as his counsel, pleaded not guilty to the charge. Immediately afterwards you boldly asserted that he was the murderer of Mr. Nathan, and pledged your word that if the larceny case against Hughes was adjourned for one week, you would then be able to offer convincing proof, and fully justify the unprecedented position which you then assumed.

"As I am one of those who believe that the authorities should not leave a stone unturned, and that every effort should be put forth to arrest and punish the murderer, I granted your request. You now tell me that you have the requisite proof. This court-room is not the proper place to hear that proof; but with the concurrence of the District Attorney, I will direct you to go before the Grand Jury, now in session, and under oath offer proof. And then, after the Grand Jury shall have taken official action in the matter, a just and discriminating public will unquestionably render the proper and fitting verdict as regards your action in this matter."

TROUBLES OF AN IMPRESSARIO.

Max Strakosch "Goes" for a Gentleman of the Quill.

The great musical caterer and invincible *impressario*, Max Strakosch, having occasion to find fault with the vigorous English used by the editor of the Rochester *Daily Union and Advertiser*, in referring to Max's social and operatic standing, "went" for that individual in the Supreme Court this morning, after the following fashion:—

It seems that on the 6th of September last there appeared in the above-mentioned journal, under the heading, "The Nilsson Swindle," quite a strong attack on Strakosch for charging $4 for tickets, "under the pretense of presenting first-class artists." Strakosch says the paper calls him a swindler, and asks $10,000 damages. The defendants, in their answer, put in the whole article, and some other articles from their paper, and claim that Miss Nilsson was not the equal of Jenny Lind, and that they were justified in denouncing Mr. Strakosch for breaking into the time-honored price of $2 per seat, and demanding Jenny Lind prices.

The case came up on motion to strike out this part of the answer, and also on a motion to change the *venue* to Rochester. A rather amusing colloquy occurred as to the merits of Miss Nilsson between Judge Van Vorst, the defendant's counsel, and the Court, in which the former insisted that she was unequal to Jenny Lind, and Judge Sutherland, though admitting that he had not heard her, and had only seen her in church, was inclined, from general report, to doubt Judge Van Vorst's statement. Against the motion to change the *venue*, Mr. Scudder, for plaintiff, insisted that he had thirty-eight witnesses—Dr. Doremus, E. W. Stoughton, Clarence A. Seward—

Judge Sutherland—I guess I know who you are going to name.

Decision reserved.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

A CRYING EVIL.

Life Insurance Mismanagement—Inordinate Rates to Solicitors.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:—

The competition of managing agents of life insurance companies seeking to secure the services of successful solicitors outruns in tempting offers the most seductive inducements that other lines of business can present. Thirty and forty per ct. has become a very common figure with half a dozen of our managers, and there are instances where within the past week 50 and 60 per cent. on new business has been pledged to well-known canvassers.

While life insurance corporations are willing to ooze out their life-blood in such extravagant and ruinous rates, policy-holders will not be surprised to notice the demise and financial embarrassments of certain of these institutions. There appears to be no better way for the general public to analyze these facts than by taking a commissioner's report and estimating the ratio of the gross expenses on the amount of cash premium receipts. In many instances premium notes become and are a legitimate appendage to receipts, but even these will show in what proportion they are to the amount of cash premiums and gross number of policies outstanding.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

Murderous Assault on a Machinist by Two Convicts in the New Jersey State Prison.

On Sunday morning William Reed, a machinist, went with his brother-in-law to the New Jersey State Prison to repair some machinery. Two persons were detailed to assist him. They had worked on some time in apparent tranquillity, when Reed's brother-in-law went away to get his dinner, leaving Reed, the machinist, with the keys.

Soon as the prisoners found that they were alone with one man, who had a key that would give the way to liberty, they set upon him with terrible frenzy. One of the prisoners stabbed Reed with a file in four places between the shoulder and back, demanding the key of the door whereby the brother-in-law had left the prison. The wounded man, finding it was a battle for life, not only fought bravely but called loudly for assistance. His cries alarmed Mr. Henlon, the keeper of the prison, and, help arriving, the enraged convict was soon disabled and conveyed to safe quarters.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A Prospective Raid on the Shooters—Sportsmen Who May Find Themselves in Limbo.

A champion pigeon shooting match between Ira A. Paine, of New York, and Captain A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, is announced to take place to-day on the enclosed grounds of the Long Island Pigeon Shooting Club, near the Union Course. These gentlemen will shoot at 100 birds each for $1000 and the diamond championship badge of America, unless the programme should be interfered with. Such is likely to be the case, Mr. Henry Bergh, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, having made arrangements to break up the match and arrest those who participate in or witness the sport. Mr. Bergh ranks pigeon shooting with rat killing, and wishes to put a stop to the practice in New York. The last match was shot at Fleetwood Park on the 29th of October, and was won by Paine. It occupied two hours and thirty-seven minutes. They shot at 100 birds each, the score standing at the close—Paine, 86; Tinker, 81. Subsequently Paine went westward on a shooting campaign, where he met Captain Bogardus, from which meeting resulted the present match.

A lively time may be expected should Mr. Bergh carry out the threatened raid.

—Harvard College is to have a Professorship of Political Economy.

—A Portland man has carefully covered his thermometer with a glass to protect it from the cold.

SCENE IN A RAILWAY CAR.

The Latest and Most Startling Fish Story—Unfounded Charges Against Respectable Elderly Gentlemen.

The last fish story comes from New Jersey. Lately, in the interior of that State, a mild-looking countryman entered a railroad car, bearing a bundle tied up in a handkerchief, which he placed under his seat at the end of the car. After travelling along for about half an hour, a lady sitting in front of the countryman was observed to move uneasily in her seat, and to cast savage glances at a seemingly respectable man sitting by her side.

In a few moments afterwards another lady, still further to the front, "became uneasy," and at last, rising in her seat, requested that some gentleman in the car would protect her from an elderly-looking gentleman by her side, and whom she stated had insulted her.

A dozen persons offered their assistance, and before the accused could speak in his own defense his hat was jammed over his eyes, and he was dragged to the rear of the car.

While there, and carrying on with the avengers a war of words as to what the indignity meant, still another lady rose, also seated further up the car, and accused a gentleman sitting behind her with improper conduct. A rush was made for insulter number two, but that gentleman vigorously defended himself with a large walking stick which he happened to have (and which, by the way, was one cause of the last troubles, his accuser stating that he had indecorously been rapping her ankles under the seat with the same), and while the struggle to get at him was still in progress, somebody in the front of the car shouted there's a "snake on the floor." A scene then ensued. The ladies in the car clambered up on to the seats, and many got on the arms and backs of the same. One elderly maiden managed to stand on the backs of two seats, in the best circus manner possible under the circumstances, while a young mother threw her baby into a parcel-rack, and then hung convulsively to a ventilator.

The confusion awoke the countryman, who, on being told of the snake, first felt in his bundle, and then exclaimed, "I'm blamed if that old eel haint got loose," started for the front, and soon returned grasping firmly an immense eel, which he had first caught, while out fishing, but which, when brought into the car, had managed to get out of the bundle, and had wended its way to the front, lovingly caressing the different varieties of ladies' garters which he encountered on the way. Apologies given and received straightened everything in that car but the hat that was jammed down, and the countryman leaving at the next station, no blood was drawn.

A FRENCH NAVAL PRIZE.

Seizure of a German Vessel With an American Cargo.

A private letter recently received in this city from Tahiti has some interesting information about the capture of the North German barque Gazelle, which sailed from this port September 2. On the 22d November, when about twenty miles from Iquique, and nine or ten miles off shore, the vessel sighted a steamer which, on approaching, proved to be the French gunboat Lamothe Piquet. An officer from the steamer boarded the barque, overhauled the papers, and took possession of vessel and cargo as a prize. The cargo belonged to Americans, but no person of that nationality was on the vessel.

The officer hauled down the North German flag, substituted the French tri-color, and sent the bark to Tahiti. The master and a boy were left on the Gazelle, and the crew taken on board the steamer as prisoners of war. The steamer proceeded to Iquique, where she arrived on the 25th of November. The commander of the steamer told the crew to consider themselves prisoners of war, and, if found attempting to escape, they would be instantly shot. The Peruvian authorities notified the commander that they would not allow him to take the crew of the Gazelle away, and he was obliged to free his prisoners.—*San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 17.*

TERRIBLE SLEIGHING ACCIDENT.

Results of Careless Driving.

The inauguration of the season's sleigh-riding in Harlem yesterday was marked by a terrible accident, the result of the careless driving of an amateur sportsman. Mr. James Watson, the County Auditor, was driving down the lane with a friend in his sleigh, drawn by a magnificent team of horses. When nearly opposite Whitebeck's Club-house, a young German who was driving up the road in a hired single sleigh with his wife crossed the road and ran into Mr. Watson's sleigh. The off horse of Mr. Watson's team, a splendid sorrel mare, valued at $10,000, was almost instantly killed by the shaft of the German's hired sleigh being driven through its chest.

The worst part of the accident then occurred. The horse of the German's hired team, in prancing and dashing about Mr. Watson's sleigh, it is supposed kicked him in the forehead; at any rate he fell out of his sleigh with a terrible wound on his left forehead, about an inch and a half long, his skull being fractured. The German, who was intoxicated, was flung out of his sleigh, and his wife, who was with him, screamed fearfully. Mr. Watson was taken to the club-house, where he remained last night in a very critical condition. The German gentleman, who did not know how to drive, was released on giving his card.—*N. Y. World, to-day.*

The Trenton, N. J., Mystery Cleared Up.

The inquest on the body of Asa Downes took place at Trenton yesterday before Coroner Parsons. The result of the investigation shows that the murder theory was based upon no evidence to warrant the suspicion of foul play. It was proved that Downes left his watch at a watchmaker's and gave his pocketbook in charge of a friend. On Saturday night he wandered in an intoxicated condition to the Sand Town road, and fell on some pieces of glass, which cut his hand so severely that the loss of blood and exposure to the cold caused death. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "accidental death." The city was much excited until the evidence was given before the Coroner's jury, and great relief is felt that there was no reason to suppose the deceased had been murdered.

—Too much study has made a Springfield negro boy, sixteen years old, insane.

—It is now thought that at least twelve lives were lost by the burning of the Spotswood Hotel in Richmond.

—Richmond's cup of bitterness is full and running o'er. McKean Buchanan is acting there this week.

—Eng, the paralyzed Siamese twin, is reported to be failing rapidly.

—The Baptists of Akron, Ohio, are comfortably immersed in warm baths.

—Maine lavishes $1·75 a year on the education of each of its public scholars.

—The will of President Lopez has been probated in England and reprobated in Mexico.

—Duluth Bay has a stage ronte over eighteen inches of ice, with the thermometer an inch below zero.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Stocks very strong. Money, 5@7 per cent. Gold, 110¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 109⅛; do. 1864, do., 108¾; do. 1865, do. 109¾; do. 1865, new, 107⅝; do. 1867, 108¼; do. 1868, 108⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛. Virginia 6s, new, 61¾; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton Co., 69; Cumberland pref., 26; New York Central and Hudson River, 95¾; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 98¾; Adams Express, 66¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 92; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 106¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 47¾.

SECOND EDITION

MATTERS AT HARRISBURG.

The Public Printing.

The Philadelphia Militia Question.

It is Harmoniously Settled.

Jimmy Haggerty Comes to Grief.

He is Shot by "Reddy the Blacksmith."

End of a Mortal Feud.

FROM THE STATE.

The Philadelphia Militia Question Settled Harmoniously—The Record—The Contract Awarded to a Philadelphian—The State Printing—Likelihood of New Proposals.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25.—The question which has been agitating the military men of Philadelphia for some time past has been finally settled to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned. The resignation of Captain Ryan from the 4th Regiment will be remembered by the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. He had command of the champion organization of the country, having been awarded that title, nominally, at the exhibition which was given some time since at the Academy of Music, in a contest with the Montgomery Blues of Boston. He severed his connection in the expectation of being able to raise an independent organization. It was suggested to him that it would be possible for him to revive the old organization known as the State Fencibles, and he secured a petition to that effect, signed by Colonel Page, Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, and other prominent members of this old corps. It then needed a special act of the Legislature to extend the same privileges to the company as are now held by the Washington Greys, Keystone Battery, Philadelphia City Troop, and Weccacoe Legion. Such a bill was drafted and presented in the Senate by Colonel Dechert. The Military Committee reported upon it favorably. Protests signed by the Board of Officers of the 1st Division were then forwarded here, and they were followed by a number of the officers of the division. Yesterday Colonel A. J. Sellers, of the 4th Regiment, arrived here, and at his request the bill was recommitted, and a full hearing in the case was had this afternoon and evening. Colonel Sellers made a long statement, in which he held that such an act would have a tendency to disrupt the entire division of Philadelphia militia, and that if it passed nearly every company in the division would ask for the revival of the charters of the numerous old organizations which were in existence some years back.

Captain Ryan was also before the committee and stated the reason which influenced him in pressing the matter. He said that under the present defective militia system of the State it required a heavy outlay of money by his officers and men, which would be obviated by the proposed enactment, as the signers of the petition had volunteered to freely give money, if the old organization, which had taken an active part in the War of 1812, was revived. If he saw any other way to accomplish the object desired by these gentlemen, he would not insist upon the bill.

Adjutant-General Russell then spoke at length, in which he held that the recognition of any further independent military companies was against the true ascertained policy of the department. He knew of a course under the present law by which Captain Ryan could be accommodated, and he was not aware of any gentleman connected with the soldiery of the State whom he would more desire to gratify. If the Captain would take his petition to the Mayor of Philadelphia, and have it duly attested and forwarded, he would by return mail order an election of officers, whom he would commission as officers of the State Fencibles, with the proviso that the organization must consent to be assigned by Major-General Prevost to some Philadelphia regiment.

This proposition the Captain accepted, and the matter was withdrawn from the committee.

The Publication of the Record—The Contract Awarded by the Committee to a Philadelphian.

The publication of a record, as far as the joint committee of the Legislature is concerned, has also been decided. This subject has caused much excitement on the Hill, owing to the combinations which have formed, but which are peculiar to Harrisburg, to prevent the successful bidder entering into the contract. This gentleman, Mr. John M. Carson, a Philadelphian, was the second lowest bidder, and, by reason of the inability of the lowest bidder to fulfil the requirements of the committee, was notified to appear before the committee, and having satisfied that body that he could do what they wanted, was awarded the contract. Every obstacle was placed in his way by a combination which was so apparent as to be the subject of general remark, and as a final resort he was compelled to locate his printing establishment at Lancaster. Having made all the necessary arrangements, he again appeared before the committee last evening with his sureties, and the contract and bond were signed. His price is $14 per page for a daily record of the proceedings, including an abstract of the debate, the length of which is to depend upon the importance of the subject under consideration.

The Public Printing.

It seems to be the opinion of a majority of the members that the ceremony of bidding for the State printing will have to be repeated, as the contractors do not seem satisfied with the disposition shown by the Senate to-day, in unanimously passing the bill requiring all printing for the State, no matter in what shape it may come, to be done at the same rate as proposed yesterday. Those acquainted with the manner in which this printing has been done heretofore can readily understand that no man can do one hundred dollars of work for twelve and a half cents, without having something else upon which he can more than make up the deficit. Under a decision rendered some years ago by Judge Pearson, it seems that only a small portion of the work done by the contractor has been considered subject to the act of 1856 and the supplement of 1862—say one-fifth—so that under the system now in vogue, the contractor has been enabled to make heavy perquisites from the remaining four-fifths. Indeed, the contractor proposing to undertake the job for the next three years has agreed to give the State $20,000, or thereabouts, for the printing outside of the few items on which he actually bid. The feeling prevails that he will not now appear, fearing that he may be held subject to any new law which the Legislature may enact.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Cloud offered a resolution appointing a select committee of five to investigate and examine into the system of life insurance as practised by companies doing business in this State; also, under what authority and by what laws the companies are doing business, with a view of affording better protection to the people. The said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and report to this House by bill or otherwise, provided there shall be no cost to the State.

The resolution was referred, on motion of Mr. Mann, to the Judiciary Committee.

Among the bills favorably reported were the following:—

Exempting the property of the Southwark Soup Society from taxation.

Confirming the grants and plans along the connecting railroads, as prepared by Councils.

Supplement to the Provident Life and Trust Company.

The following were included among the bills introduced:—

By Mr. Leonard, repealing the 1st and 2d sections of the act limiting the liability railroad companies to $5000 for causing the death of a passenger.

By Mr. Lewis, incorporating the Philadelphia, Delaware and Chester Central Railroad from Philadelphia to some point on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of the Steamboat station.

By Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, that it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of the act to which this is a supplement, the public buildings act of August 5, 1870, that the public buildings therein mentioned shall be erected upon one or more of the four Penn Squares therein named, and not upon the intersection of Market and Broad streets; and it shall be unlawful for the commissioners named in the said act to erect said buildings in the said intersection, or to occupy any portion of said streets with the same.

Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, moved to suspend the rules so as to refer his bill to a committee of the Philadelphia members.

Mr. Marshall said that the question was a grand judicial one, and should go to the Judicial Committee.

Mr. Johnson said that the people had settled the question by their vote, and it was not the business of the Legislature to interfere.

FROM NEW YORK.

Shooting of the Notorious Jimmy Haggerty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—James Haggerty, a notorious character, was shot early this morning by William Varley, better known as "Reddy the Blacksmith," in a saloon at the corner of Broadway and Houston street. The men had a quarrel over some trouble growing out of a previous encounter at Florence's saloon. Haggerty, it is said, fired three shots at "Reddy" without effect, when the latter returned the fire. Haggerty was mortally wounded and is now dying. Varley gave himself up and is now held in custody at Police Headquarters.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A fire broke out last night in the double building Nos. 86 and 88 Worth street, owned by Bauendorth & Co., dealers in linen goods, who occupied the first floor, and sustained a loss of $7000 on the building and $10,000 on the stock; Fortsman & Co., dealers in woollens, on the upper floors, lost $35,000 in stock.

Arrest of Freight Car Robbers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Freight cars of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads have been robbed almost nightly of goods for months past. Two men were arrested early this morning, supposed to be engaged in the robberies, and are held by Justice Hogan for examination.

Losses by Fire.

The fire early this morning in the cloth house of Horstman & Co. damaged the stock to the extent of $20,000.

Specie Shipments

to-day for Europe are $63,530 in silver bars.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Cotton quiet and strong; sales of 2000 bales. Flour firmer; sales of 16,000 barrels State at $6·10@7·25; Ohio at $6·90@7·50; Western at $6·10@7·75. Wheat active and firmer; sales of 62,000 bushels new spring at $1·54½@1·56; winter red and amber Western at $1·56@1·58; Corn firmer; sales of 41,000 bushels new mixed Western at 85@86c. Oats firm; sales of 33,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 62@65c. Beef steady. Pork steady; new mess, $22·75@23; old, $22. Lard quiet; steam, 12@13c.; kettle, 13¼@13½c. Whisky firm at 95¼@95½.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Department of the South.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—By direction of the President the headquarters of the Department of the South is transferred from Atlanta, Ga., to Louisville, Ky., the latter being the headquarters of Major-General Halleck.

FROM DELAWARE.

Death of Thomas Garrett.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 25.—The venerable Thomas Garrett, well known as a prominent abolitionist, and especially as a friend of escaping slaves, died here this morning, aged eighty-two. He had been ill for some time.

FROM THE WEST.

Heavy Snow Storm.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—A heavy snow storm has prevailed since 9 o'clock. Wind northeast.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25.—The bill incorporating the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia was reported from the committee, and being called up by Mr. Connell, was passed to a third reading.

Bills in place:—

By Mr. Connell, one providing that the authority to take possession of land and property heretofore given to the Commissioners for the erection of South street bridge shall not extend to the taking of land or property forming part of the roadway of any railroad company, and the said bridge shall be so constructed as not to obstruct, interfere with, or embarrass the use of any railroad over which it may be carried.

Also, one consolidating the Young Men's Home of Philadelphia with the Young Men's Christian Association, giving power to establish homes in different part of the city.

Mr. Rutan, one providing for the collection and recording of statistical information relating to the development and growth of the various resources of the State. It empowers the Governor to appoint a commissioner of statistics for two years at $2500 and travelling expenses and office expenses. His office is to be in Harrisburg, and at the end of two years the duties are to be discharged by a clerk in the State Department. State and county officers are to give him all possible information, and he is to report annually to the Legislature.

Mr. Randall, one incorporating the Lutheran Mission and Church Extension Society. This bill was held by the Speaker for examination.

Mr. Anderson, one changing the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad to the Pittsburg, Washington, and Baltimore Railway Company.

Mr. Evans, one preventing the killing or selling of rabbits between January 1 and October 15.

Mr. Petriken, one extending to bituminous coal sections the provisions of the act of March 3, 1870, providing for the safety of miners.

The joint resolution instructing Congressmen to vote against the proposition to sell the Pittsburg Arsenal was passed.

Mr. Graham said he had discovered that in the minority report in the Lyndall-Dechert case made yesterday injustice had been done to the majority, and he desired to withdraw the report for amendment, which request was granted. The error made was in taking the figures which showed Lyndall to be elected from a class of specifications different from those taken by the majority.

The Senate bill making Westmoreland county a separate judicial district was passed finally.

The Senate bill giving $20,000 to the sufferers by the Mifflintown fire was called up and passed finally.

Among the bills favorably reported were the following:—

Exempting the property of the Southwark Soup Society from taxation.

Confirming the grants and plans along the connecting railroads, as prepared by Councils.

Supplement to the Provident Life and Trust Company.

The following were included among the bills introduced:—

By Mr. Leonard, repealing the 1st and 2d sections of the act limiting the liability railroad companies to $5000 for causing the death of a passenger.

By Mr. Lewis, incorporating the Philadelphia, Delaware and Chester Central Railroad from Philadelphia to some point on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of the Steamboat station.

By Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, that it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of the act to which this is a supplement, the public buildings act of August 5, 1870, that the public buildings therein mentioned shall be erected upon one or more of the four Penn Squares therein named, and not upon the intersection of Market and Broad streets; and it shall be unlawful for the commissioners named in the said act to erect said buildings in the said intersection, or to occupy any portion of said streets with the same.

Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, moved to suspend the rules so as to refer his bill to a committee of the Philadelphia members.

Mr. Marshall said that the question was a grand judicial one, and should go to the Judicial Committee.

Mr. Johnson said that the people had settled the question by their vote, and it was not the business of the Legislature to interfere.

FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 24—3 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—3 P. M.—Cotton firmer, middling uplands, 7¼@8d.; middling Orleans, 8⅛@8¼d. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation. Sales of cotton loading on ship at Mobile at 8d. for middling Mobile. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts of wheat for three days, 25,000 quarters, 22,000 of which were American. Oats, 3s. 2d. Peas firmer at 44s. 3d. Linseed Oil at London easier at £29.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1871.

The market is apparently amply supplied with funds, and currency is freely dispensed at the banks and on the street at rates generally favorable to the borrowing classes. We notice from day to day an improved demand for capital on business account, and prudent men are beginning to provide for their usual spring wants whilst money is abundant and accessible. Call loans this morning are comparatively quiet at 5@6 per cent., according to collaterals. Prime discounts range from 7 to 8 per cent, except at the banks, where first class paper is freely taken at the legal interest.

Gold is very quiet and steady, with all the sales reported at 110¾.

Government bonds are moderately active and our quotations show a further advance.

There was considerable activity in the Stock market, and prices advanced. State and City bonds were quiet, with sales of the latter at 100¾ for the new 6s.

Reading Railroad was dull, with sales at 49⅛; Pennsylvania changed hands at 62¾; Minehill at 57½; Elmira preferred at 39½, and Lehigh Valley at 60⅛; 38 was offered for Catawissa preferred, and 27 for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares absorbed most attention, especially Lehigh, which was quite excited and strong. Sales at 34¾ b. o. at the close. No further sales recorded.

Miscellaneous stocks were neglected, the only sales being a few shares of Manufacturers' Bank at 30.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	100¾	30 sh Elmira Pf	39¾
$4000 do	100¾	6 sh Mor Cl pf	75
$100 do	100¾	100 sh Leh N	.s60. 34½
$500 Read deb bds.	79¾	100 do	.b30wn. 34¾
$1000 Pa R Con m bs Cp	94¾	200 do	.ls.b10. 34¾
		100 do	34¾
$2000 Sc N 6s '82 ls.		100 do	.s60. 34¾
cash	74½	200 do	.s5wn&1. 34¾
$1000 Read 6s, 44-80.	95	10 do	34¾
$5000 Phila & Erie	87¾	100 do	.b30. 34¾
14 sh Mech Bk	.ls. 30	700 do	.s3.c. 34¾
22 sh Penna R	.ls. 62¾	300 do	.s. ls. 34¾
200 do	62¾	100 do	.c. 34¾
100 sh Reading R	49¾	100 do	.b60. 34¾
5 do	49¾	200 do	.ls.b30. 34¾
100 do	.b30. 49¾	100 do	.c. 34¾
20 sh Minehill R	51¾	700 do	.s3. 34¾
2 do	51¾	1000 do	.b60. 34¾
8 sh Leh V R	60¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@111¼; do. 1862, 109¼@109¾; do. 1864, 108¾@109; do. 1865, 108¾@109; do. 1865, new, 107¾@108; do. 1867, do. 108¼@108¾; do. 1868, do. 108¾@108¾; 10-40s, 108¼@108¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¼@110½; Gold, 110¼@110½; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 770@780; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 675@690.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111¾; 5-20s of 1862, 109¼@109¾; do. 1864, 108¾@109; do. 1865, 108¾@109; do., July, 1865, 107¾@107¾; do., July, 1867, 108¼@108¾; do. July, 1868, 108¾@108¾; 10-40, 108¼@108¾. Gold, 110¼@110¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 110¼@110½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.—BARK—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₮ ton. Tanners' Bark ranges from $17 to $22 per cord.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in small supply and ranges from 10¾c. to 11¼c. per lb. Timothy is nominal at $6@6·25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2@2·10.

The Flour market is very firm, and a steady demand prevails from the home consumers, with some inquiry on speculation. About 100 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·75; extras at $5·75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois do. do. at $6·25 for low grade up to $7·75 for fancy, and St. Louis do. do. at $8. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25@5·50. 200 barrels sold at the latter rate. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and for this description a steady demand prevails at full prices. Sales of 5000 bushels at $1·57@1·60 for Indiana red; $1·45@1·50 for Pennsylvania do., and $1·60@1·67 for amber. Rye ranges from 95@77c. for Western. Corn is scarce and held at a further advance; sales of 800 bushels Western mixed at 80c. Oats are unchanged; 1500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 57@60c.

Whisky is held with more confidence. 23 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....JANUARY 25

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....25 | 11 A. M.....32 | 2 P. M.....39

SUN RISES.....7·16 MOON SETS.....10·19
SUN SETS.....5·9 HIGH WATER.....5·15

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. bark Emma, Forbes, from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Workman & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, hence for New Orleans, sailed from Havana 5 P. M. yesterday.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 5 P. M. yesterday.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah at 9½ P. M. yesterday.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence at 8 o'clock this morning.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Jan. 25.—Notwithstanding the heavy ice the Errickson line continue their trips between Philadelphia and Baltimore and New York, and are receiving goods for those points. The New York goods go via Camden and Amboy Railroad.

L. S. C.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SENATOR BLAIR.

From the N. Y. World.

An accidental correspondence in dates is seldom worth remarking, and it is not the habit of men of sense to allude to what are called "remarkable coincidences" except for ridicule. But a coincidence happened last week to which we think it worth while to call attention. For aught we know, the two facts which tally in point of time may be fraught with important consequences in the politics of the ensuing two years.

Francis P. Blair, Jr., was last week elected a Senator of the United States from Missouri; and a resolution was passed by the Senate last week, looking to a new extension of martial law over the Southern States and a fresh attempt at reconstruction. This is, at least, a curious dovetailing of facts. General Blair's sentiments on the reconstruction question are historical. It is in everybody's recollection that he put forth, in 1868, one of the boldest utterances ever made by a public man; an utterance which dismayed some of his friends, and was caught up with eager exultation by all the enemies of the Democratic party. But the fitness of General Blair's election to the Senate at this present time may perhaps strengthen the belief that

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will."

It will at least be admitted that no man could be put in the Senate, at the present time, who is so bound by his antecedents, or so fitted by his temper, to confront the new experiment of reconstruction as General Blair. He has every kind of *courage*, moral, political, and physical; an indomitable, unflinching will, untiring activity, and a boldness of language which cannot fail to rouse and fix attention. He will be a constant thorn in the side of the new reconstructionists. And, what is more to the purpose, he will carry the public opinion of the country with him in his intrepid resistance to a further overhauling of the State governments of the South and a renewal of martial law.

Events move swiftly, and public opinion moves with them. The state of the reconstruction question is very different now from what it was in 1868. Then the country was impatient to have it settled and done with, and judged that acquiescence in what had been begun by Congress was the shortest path to that result. With a Republican Senate, fixed for many years in power, there was no chance of a repeal of the reconstruction acts while repeal could do any good; and even many Democrats preferred the speediest completion of the radical experiment, trusting that the people of the South would soon get control of the new governments. Events have justified their expectation. In the first set of elections after the withdrawal of Federal bayonets, the Democrats have promptly redeemed most of the Southern States from radical control, in spite of the negro vote. If the radicals were content to stand by their own work, and swallow their disappointment in silence, General Blair's election to the Senate would have no particular significancer His Broadhead letter would, in that case, have no more interest than year before last's almanac. It is true that radical members of the Missouri Legislature tried to badger him with it while the Senatorial election was pending; and he, like the man of spirit that he is, refused to sit on the stool of penitence, and professed to adhere to every word of that letter. But if the radicals had the wisdom to let reconstruction alone, he would have no occasion to act upon this profession. The Broadhead letter would be merely a record of what General Blair's opinion was in the summer of 1868, and would have only a biographical interest as a part of his personal history. But the new reconstruction movement, which has just been started, transforms a personal record into a political rallying-cry, and puts General Blair into the foremost rank as a leader of the opposition.

The difference between 1868 and the present time is, that General Blair will now carry the country with him. The very same motives which led the country to acquiesce in the reconstruction of 1868 will impel it to resist a new attempt of the same kind. The country was, even then, tired of agitation, and thought the quicker the question was got rid of the better for every interest. The revival of the agitation now is just what the people will not tolerate. They will unhesitatingly follow the boldest leaders in opposition to this scheme of brazen perfidy. The Republican party cannot hoodwink the country respecting their motives in intermeddling with the domestic governments of the South. It is manifest to everybody that their sole reason for attempting to unsettle and destroy them a second time is their disappointment in finding that, even with the help of the negro vote, they cannot retain them in the Republican party without a renewal of military terror and coercion. A set of desperate political gamesters are ready to disturb their own settlement because they are disappointed in its party results. The people, who love peace, and support General Grant because they trusted in the sincerity of his famous "Let us have pesce," will not stand a reopening of the same exasperating controversy. It was in the interest of tranquillity and quiet that General Grant was able to carry the election of 1868, and the people will make him and his party suffer if they wantonly attempt to deprive the South of its freedom of political action in the election of 1872. If they want to elevate General Blair, who was of so much service to them in the last Presidential election, to the rank of a great and successful political leader, they have only to persist in their present reckless attempt, and transmute the desire for tranquillity, which enabled them to win, into resentful indignation at their forfeiture of their pledges. Instead of vainly stemming the current, as he did in '68, General Blair will now be rowing in the same direction that it runs. "Let us have peace" will be the Democratic watchword against this new attempt to upset the State governments of the South.

There could not be a more signal proof of the altered tone of public opinion since 1868 than the election of General Blair to the Senate from a State which gave General Grant 25,000 majority. This great change is not brought about by the participation of a different set of voters, for enfranchisement in Missouri has not yet taken place. It is a ripened fruit of the late election, which remains to be gathered. It will come by an amendment of the State Constitution, for which the present Legislature will provide. General Blair's election therefore attests an actual change of opinion in the same body of voters. The fact that the State was carried by a split in the Republican party makes the election of General Blair all the more significant. Multitudes of Republicans have ceased to regard the Broadhead letter as of any consequence as a fulmination against past reconstruction; and if there is to be an attempt at future reconstruction and a new disturbance, the author of that letter will have abundant public support in heading the resistance. The scheme which is now hatching to revive martial law in the South, as a means of carrying the next Presidential election, will verify General Blair's prediction, deemed so wild at the time, that General Grant would never peaceably lay down his office if once elected. Such a scheme calls for bold opposition; and what was rashness in 1868 may be intrepid wisdom in 1872. The insane recklessness of the Republicans may render General Blair a very important man. There is a limit beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

General Grant and the Republican leaders had best deal honestly with the people, and consent to take their chances in a fair election, without again attempting to control the South by bayonets.

HOPING AGAINST HOPE.

From the N. Y. Times.

M. Gambetta's speeches at Lille on Saturday and Sunday last will doubtless elicit from a host of complacent critics, outside of France, such expressions as "brainless enthusiast," "demagogue," and "charlatan." Chimerical as we believe to be his dream of the final triumph of the French arms, and suicidal as we consider his doctrine of an eternal war being preferable to the surrender of any territory, it would be the shallowest kind of criticism to imagine that we have satisfactorily disposed of the man who is at present the "very head and front" of French resistance, by bestowing on him a few contemptuous epithets. To people regarding the struggle from a safe distance it is exceedingly difficult to understand the feelings which at present animate the people of France. And this difficulty exists not so much because we do not keep in mind the vitality of the sentiment of national honor among all but the lowest class of Frenchmen, but because we are constantly forgetting that the data by which we judge of the progress of the contest are far more complete and coevincing than anything to which a citizen of France can possibly have access. At this moment, the inhabitants of Lille, for example, are probably hearing for the first time the sound of Prussian cannon. Standing face to face with an imminent siege, they begin to realize the horrors of a struggle against fate, which they have already but partially felt in the prostration of trade and the dearness of provisions. But they cannot possibly know that Paris begins to show signs of internal dissension, that Bourbaki is being hopelessly hemmed in away in the Vosges, that Chanzy is being slowly but surely driven among the mountains of Brittany, beyond the possibility of extrication, and that the still untouched provinces of the South are mustering no great host that shall break through two armies and raise the siege of the capital. Hence Lille thrills with patriotic enthusiasm when called on to bear her share in the common danger, and hurls defiance at the invincible foe that is rudely knocking at her gates. Take any other section or city of France, and, with necessary exceptions, the same thing may be said of them. They know little beyond the danger that is nearest to them, and because they have no means of fully ascertaining how hopeless all organized resistance is being proved to be all over France, they count submission as baseness and the talk of peace as concealed treachery. The very perfection with which the Prussians have isolated France into half a dozen separate sections helps to defeat the object of the campaign by keeping hope alive when success is past hoping for.

It may be said that M. Gambetta and his associates in the Provisional Government have at least tolerably complete information as to the course of events throughout France. While this is true enough, it must also be remembered that they know better than anybody else how much unexpended energy there is still existing among their countrymen. Were every man capable of bearing arms in the country to rally to the standard of the Republic, they could still oppose three Frenchmen to every German at present on the soil. Every dispassionate observer knows that even then the odds would be on the side of the invaders, and it is impossible to deny that the head of the Provisional Government would deserve well of his country by frankly recognizing the fact. Yet, remembering his position as a mere representative of the popular will, and as the custodian of everything that France holds dear, in a moment of supreme peril, we can easily understand how he may hesitate between two vast responsibilities, and maintain a hopeful tone and unswerving determination to the very last. History will doubtless condemn his stubborn refusal to accept the inevitable, but history cannot fail to concede that his rashness was not altogether without excuse.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have heard it remarked that, should the elections of 1872 copy those of 1870, a Democrat would be chosen President. But that is a miscalculation, as the following table will show:—

Republican States.	*Electors.*	*Democratic States.*	*Electors.*
Maine	6	Connecticut	6
Massachusetts	12	New York	31
New Hampshire	4	Delaware	3
Rhode Island	3	Maryland	7
Vermont	4	Virginia	10
New Jersey	8	North Carolina	9
Pennsylvania	25	Georgia	10
South Carolina	6	Alabama	9
Mississippi	8	West Virginia	5
Louisiana	7	Kentucky	10
Florida	3	Tennessee	9
Texas	7	Indiana	13
Ohio	20	Nevada	3
Illinois	19	California	6
Michigan	10	Oregon	3
Wisconsin	9	Missouri	13
Minnesota	5		
Iowa	10	Total	147
Kansas	5	Republican maj.	22
Nebraska	3		
Arkansas	5		
Total	179		

—We have assumed 150,000 as the probable ratio of representation under the new census; a higher would reduce the number of electoral votes, as a lower would increase it, but neither would materially affect the majority.

Missouri was not carried by the Democrats in 1870, but by the Schurz and Gratz Brown Republicans; but we assume that enough of these will probably go clear over to put the State against us in '71. We trust they will get sick of their strange company, and come back in season for '72.

Connecticut was carried by the Democrats in the April State election of '68, but went Republican in the ensuing Presidential contest, as she probably will in '72.

Oregon went Democratic in 1870 by a far smaller majority than at her State election of 1868; yet, when she came to vote for President, she gave Seymour but 164 majority over Grant; while California (also Democratic in her preceding State election) went for Grant by 514 majority. We regard both of them, with Nevada, as very doubtful for 1872.

Virginia, Indiana, and Alabama were barely carried Democratic in 1870, and may all be recovered upon the full vote always cast for President. So may North Carolina, especially if the Democracy turn Governor Holden out of office, as they are quite likely to do.

Of the States we have placed in the Republican column, only Pennsylvania, Florida, and Arkansas are at all questionable. Arkansas gave some 2900 Republican majority on Congress, though we threw away two of the three Representatives in Congress by personal feuds; but the Legislature is very strongly Republican. Pennsylvania was close on the popular vote last October, but, if a fair allowance is made for the districts distracted by personal feuds, there is a Republican majority. Florida is disputed, but Republican by a close vote.

We drifted astern much further in '62 than in '70, but more than recovered our lost ground when we came to a Presidential year, when almost every legal voter comes to the front. We purpose to repeat the dose in 1872.

VANDENHOFF VS. VANDENHOFF.

From the N. Y. World.

There is a disgusting squabble going on over the extremely unimportant question whether the person who calls himself Charles H. Vandenhoff in Boston is a natural son of the person whose name has never been disputed to be George W. Vandenhoff in New York. The anxiety of the former person to brand himself a bastard is as eager and as delicate as the haste of the latter to brand himself the assailant of a woman whom by implication he admits himself to have been at one time upon terms of affectionate intimacy with. There appears in the correspondence, or rather the interchange of manifestoes, of this exemplary pair every reason why the senior should desire to disown the junior; but coreason at all why the junior should be so solicitous to claim kindred with the senior. Why Mr. G. W. Vandenhoff or any other person should object to have Mr. C. H. Vandenhoff for a son is clear. But why Mr. C. H. Vandenhoff or any other person should insist upon having Mr. G. W. Vandenhoff for a father is inexplicable. Let us, therefore, beseech the younger Vandenhoff to change his name, and cease to be a polemical polecat. That which we call a Vandenhoff by any other name would smell as sweet. In fact it would be likely to smell much sweeter. Life is short, and art and Vandenhoff are both long. The latter is also difficult to spell. Smith is inoffensive. Suppose he tries Smith. No injured Smith will refuse the equal right of any other man to be a Smith. Nor will any Smith rush madly into print to besmirch the fame of his mother under the pretext of denying himself to be his father. And let us admonish both parties that the public nostril, though not over sensitive, may be revolted. Perfumes are extracted from putrescence. But a shovelful of putridity held under one's nose every morning is apt to become offensive.

PARDON BROKERAGE.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

The pardon of Richard Ficken is not referred to for the purpose of making complaint against Governor Geary. Such a pressure was made on him in this case as few executives would be able to withstand. The wealth and social position of the accused, his liberality in providing for the injured lad, the appeals of his family, all pleaded strongly with the Governor for pardon. The petition, too, was signed by prominent men in both political parties in Philadelphia, as pardon rings there are generally made up in that way. But it is to be observed that the names of District Attorney Sheppard and of the judges of the courts are wanting. That this is a first-class case of pardon brokerage there is not the slightest reason to doubt. A brief account of the circumstances connected with it will not be out of place here.

On the eve of last St. Valentine's day some lads on Broad street, in the neighborhood of the residence of Mr. Ficken, were observing the old custom of sending valentines. They circulated their missives by slipping them under the doors of the houses of their neighbors. As some of these caricatures display the very coarsest humor, they are apt to give offense to some recipients. One of these valentines was pushed under the door of Ficken. It gave him mortal offense, and he determined to revenge himself on the next comer. The lad Curran came along, and Ficken ran out and shot him through the leg. Ficken was immediately arrested, and held in the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars bail.

Soon after his arrest, Ficken, who is a wealthy sugar refiner in Philadelphia, disposed of all his interests in this country and fled to Europe, leaving, as is generally believed, the amount of the bond in the hands of a partner named Williams. He was not long abroad until he learned that the boy, who was believed to have been mortally wounded, was slowly recovering. Ficken then determined to return. This country was not such a bad one to live in after all, even if wealthy men are arrested and punished sometimes for indulging in the sport of shooting small boys on the street from a cover. But he could not return to the United States safely with this charge hanging over him. He did not care about the forfeiture of his recognizances, as the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars was a mere bagatelle to a man of his wealth. But it constituted an item of some consideration to the pardon brokers. Ficken's wish was to come back with a previous pardon that he might resume his business. With his expression of a desire to return, the operations of the pardon brokers began. As a preliminary step he paid the lad Curran $20,000 damages.

In the opinion of the world it will be held that this wealthy man has behaved quite handsomely, and was the proper object of executive clemency. The present purpose is not to dispute that opinion, but merely to mention the pardon brokerage ring who present themselves fully to public gaze.

The recognizance for $12,500, already forfeited to the State, is covered by this prepardon, and goes to pay a portion of the fees of the brokers. William B. Mann has been at the capital for weeks, dividing his attention between Dechert and Ficken. Mr. Lewis C. Cassidy joins him in assuring the Executive that there was not the slightest intention to commit a crime. Why were they not ready to show this to a court and jury in Philadelphia? The answer is simple enough. They feared a conviction of their client. There was great danger, too, that in a civil suit for damages the father of the lad would recover a greater amount than the $20,000 which are paraded with such ostentation of liberality. It was better, therefore, to carry their case before the Governor, and to wipe out all scores with a previous pardon.

Next comes Attorney-General Brewster, who has examined the papers. He is satisfied that the defendant was guilty of gross negligence. The rushing out into the street and shooting a boy is described by this distinguished lawyer as "gross negligence." After this it is not surprising that he should give the Governor his opinion that Ficken did not intend to commit bodily harm. It was on the opinion of his legal adviser that the Governor based this pardon. He has deferred to the Attorney-General in a matter in which he could have better exercised his own judgment. He may yet discover that it will not do to take the advice of an attorney-general who has such intimate associations with the ring. The very manner in which Attorney-General Brewster's appointment was forced on Governor Geary shows that. This Ficken case forms a precedent. If a wealthy man shall indulge in such pastimes as that of Ficken, he has only to pay handsome damages, and employ William B. Mann to obtain a previous pardon. The offended majesty of the law will thus be appeased.

CHURCH REFORMATION IN ITALY.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is not easy, even with the help of the little series of publications issued by the "Libreria Rosmini" at Florence, to give any very clear idea of the principles and aims of the reforming party among Italian Catholics. To a certain extent this is no doubt due to the almost inevitable misconceptions which foreigners, especially Protestants, are liable to fall into, with the very best intention of reporting accurately the results of their personal observation. Even if they had time and patience, as they usually have not, to read the principal works of Italian theologians and religious laymen bearing on the subject, they would lack much of the rudimentary information which such works presuppose as a matter of course. But it is true at the same time that the difficulty of mastering the views of the Italian reformers, so to call them, is partly caused by the circumstance that they have very imperfectly mastered or matured their views themselves. Religious and political questions are pretty sure to be inextricably mixed up in the mind of a liberal Italian, as is amusingly exemplified in Garibaldi's protest against the existence of St. Peter. And of the leading men among them who have combined Catholic with patriotic zeal, two only, Rosmini and Gioberti, could claim to be considered theologians; we put aside Passaglia, whose theological training was derived from a very different school, and because it is doubtful how far, except as regards the abolition of the temporal power, which has ceased to be a practical question, his sympathies accord with theirs. There is a growing feeling among them that on doctrinal and historical matters their knowledge is imperfect, and hence men like Dollinger are coming to be looked up to by the more cultivated section of both clergy and laity in Italy with a confidence and respect hardly inferior to what they enjoy in their own country. We cannot then accept without reserve the opening statement contained in an interesting pamphlet on the Italian reform movement, lately published by a clergyman of the American Episcopal Church at Florence, that there are two things about reforming on which there is no question among the class of thinkers he is describing—namely, the theocratic government of Rome, because it is hopelessly doomed; and her dogmatic teaching, because it is immutable. Under the latter head he includes Papal infallibility and Papal supremacy, which are certainly questioned by many of the reforming party. Nor is it in fact correct to say, that to abjure these opinions "comprises the abjuring of the Church of Rome," because many Roman Catholics do in fact reject them who manifest no intention of breaking with their Church. There is, however, much valuable information to be derived from the extracts, chiefly taken from the works by Ferri and Mamiani, in the pamphlet before us, though we may not always go along with the author's commentary upon them.

That the religious movement in Italy has no tendency towards any form of doctrinal Protestantism, or, as Mamiani expresses it, to "any of the sects hatched by the Reformation," appears to be pretty generally agreed by those who have had the best opportunities of judging. "We may rest assured," he says, "that Italians will either follow the faith of their fathers heartily and thoroughly, or will adopt what is nowadays called Rationalism; that is to say, they will either adopt the negations of criticism and speculation, or hold fast reverently to the authority of tradition." But within these limits there is of course scope for very wide differences of belief and ecclesiastical discipline. The Catholic ideal of a Rosmini or a Dollinger differs *toto bælo* from the programme of the Jesuit "Civilta," and the actual condition of the Papal Court. Rosmini's famous work on the "Five Wounds of the Holy Church," published originally at the command of Pius IX, who was afterwards induced to place it on the Index, thus explains the reforms most earnestly needed:—

According to Rosmini, the wound in the left hand of the Holy Church is the division between the clergy and the people in public worship (the use of the Latin tongue). The wound in the right hand is the insufficient education of the clergy. The wound in the side is the disunion of the bishops. The wound in the right foot is the giving up in the nomination of bishops to the lay power. The wound of the left foot is the slavery of ecclesiastical property (remains of feudalism). These show the reforms so fervently, so eloquently demanded by Rosmini, and certainly there is nothing in them, nor indeed in any of his works so far as I am acquainted with them—and I have in manuscript, given me by order of the Father General of Jesuits in 1846, all the passages supposed to be exceptionable—nothing whatever that sounds in the least like heresy or schism in the Roman sense.

Gioberti, who was more of a philosopher and less of a priest, went further in his speculative teaching, and expressly vindicated the independence and liberty of science reposing on human reason alongside of faith, which rests on supernatural revelation. There should be a perfect concord between philosophy and religion, the Church and civil society, and "progress should be equally possible in and by the Church, as in and by the State." But Gioberti, bitterly as he was traduced and persecuted by the Jesuits, and though he died under the ban of Rome, never transgressed the boundaries of strict orthodoxy in the Catholic sense. In his last work, the "Rinnovamento," "he sees in Catholicism and Idealism the religion and philosophy of his country; he loves his country as at once the chief seat of the Catholic religion and the most natural and legitimate inheritor of Christian and Platonic tradition." He declares that he shall hold the redemption of Italy accomplished "when I see her possessed of a philosophy and literature truly her own, affectionately and diligently cultivating her language, her arts, and her intellectual riches, Catholic, and proud to possess the seat of religion and the glory of the Christian Pontificate." He says that "the Italians of the middle ages prospered so long as they reverenced the spiritual fatherhood of their first citizen (the Pope), and with desertion of that came in slavery." Rome by an eternal decree of Providence is the metropolis and mistress of the world, and from her alone the salvation of Italy can be looked for. The first step to her deliverance from domestic tyranny and a foreign yoke is to deliver her from the yoke of false opinions and reunite her in the profession of the holy faith, which has its chief seat in Rome. He would fain "make religion the banner of Italy, and identify it with her genius and nationality." Yet with all this ardent Catholicism is combined a no less ardent zeal for a searching internal reform of the Church, the details of which are traced out in his posthumous work "Riforma Cattolica della Chiesa." Ferri thus sums them up in his "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Philosophie en Italie au XIXieme Siecle":—

The disorders which he deplores the existence of in the Church are the temporal power of the Pope; the ignorance or insufficient instruction of a portion of the clergy; the want of a tempered liberty in bishops and priests, and their too great dependence upon Rome; Jesuitism, which, domineering in science, in worship, and in discipline, sets religion and civilization in opposition to each other and makes them enemies; the want of a strong and judicious *propaganda*, within the Church against scepticism and heresy, without against unbelievers; the celibacy of priests in climates to which it is unsuited; the state of idleness of a portion of the clergy, and the uselessness of a certain number of their institutions; the want of a manly and elevated education for ecclesiastics; the venality and meanness of public worship.

These are the evils. Here are their remedies. The abolition of the temporal power of the Pope; the establishment of ecclesiastical colleges, the higher instruction of the clergy being intrusted to the bishops and the State; the division of priests into two classes, the one representing science, the other action; reform in the teaching of theology with suppression of scholasticism; elevation to the episcopate of men distinguished for learning and ability; liberty and legal guarantees for all classes of the clergy; the abolition of the Jesuits; co-operation of Catholic States in providing means for the foreign propaganda; the excitement of emulation by conferring the highest honors of the priesthood upon the authors of valuable works; the clergy to be divided into two classes, celibates and non-celibates; a radical reform of monasticism; the abolition of useless monks and of canons as now constituted; canonship restored to its true principles; abolition of practices involving waste of time; concurrence of the State in the instruction and education of young priests; regiementary, disciplinary, and sumptuary reform.

The chief living representative of their views is the statesman Count Mamiani, whose picture of a transfigured Catholicism, as portrayed in his *Rinascenza Cattolica*, does not materially differ from that of Gioberti. The abolition of the Temporal Power, the suppression of "Jesuitism," and the improved training and discipline of the clergy, including some modification of the law of celibacy, are conspicuous features of their scheme. Both alike desire to see a free Church in a free State—the State relinquishing all control over ecclesiastical appointments and tribunals, the Church abandoning all exclusive privileges and submitting in her civil relations to the supremacy of the civil law. How far that ideal is capable of realization, or whether the views of those who cherish it are in all respects consistent with each other and with themselves, are questions which it would take us too long to enter upon here. That such views are widely prevalent, and that they prevail precisely among the most religious and most loyal citizens of the Italian kingdom, there can be no doubt. And we believe, notwithstanding some remarks pointing in an opposite direction in the pamphlet before us, that they are no less prevalent among the more educated portion of the clergy than among the laity. That the same strange phenomenon which has arrested the attention of travellers in Prussia, of an almost superstitious veneration for the priesthood combined with an undisguised dislike or contempt of its individual members, is to some extent reproduced in Italy, may be quite true. It sounds startling certainly to hear of a Roman Cardinal speaking of the Roman clergy as "a race of dogs," and Count Mamiani's unflinching devotion to his Church gives additional weight to his sorrowful assertion that "the clergy are our despair," while another distinguished layman, Azeglio, says that "they have always shown by their conduct that they believe but little, and that the spectacle of Rome has extinguished religion in Italy." Still such statements must be taken with very considerable limitations. Close and impartial observers, like Mr. Cartwright, have pointed out that in many parts of Italy the parish priests deservedly retain the confidence and attachment of their people; and the clergy of the Northern half of the peninsula are, as a rule, far more respected than those of the South. The Florentine *Esaminatore*, the organ of liberal Catholic sentiments, is conducted by priests and circulates widely among them. In a report quoted in this very pamphlet, the accuracy of which we know no reason for distrusting, some two thousand ecclesiastics are spoken of as supporting the views of Mamiani. The true explanation of the unfavorable estimate, wherever it is to be found, is not probably far to seek. It is indicated intelligibly enough in the emphatic demands reiterated again and again by Rosmini and Gioberti for the better education of the clergy, and their complaints of the ignorance, immorality, and idleness too common among them. Gioberti goes further, as we have seen, and expressly requires that the rule of celibacy shall be modified, the monastic bodies and chapters thoroughly reformed, and more direct encouragement given to intellectual pursuits in the apportionment of ecclesiastical dignities. It would be rash to infer from this that the whole clerical body in Italy is lazy, incompetent, and immoral, and there is good reason for believing that such an assumption would be a very exaggerated one. But we may safely conclude that there is ground for very serious complaint, and an urgent call for the reform of long-standing abuses. Whether these reforms will be brought about with the sanction of Rome or in antagonism to her authority must depend very much on the influences dominant there after the close of the present pontificate. But it is clearly impossible that things should long continue as they are. The political changes of the last ten years have materially altered the relations of the Church to Italian society, and in the full blaze of public opinion corruptions which under the old *regime* were hushed up or openly enforced can neither be tolerated nor concealed. That the attempts, however well intended, of Anglican or other external propagandists to interfere in a work which does not belong to them will be useless, if not positively mischievous, is the unanimous verdict of those who have the best right to speak with authority on the subject. The Italian reformers neither need nor will accept their aid. "I know my countrymen," said Count Mamiani to an English friend, "and it will never be to join the Church of England that they will leave us. If they are shaken in their faith it is to rationalism that they will turn, and not to you."

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

enry Fellows, aged twenty-seven years, alded to death on Monday last by falling into a boiling vat at a Manayunk dye

Captain Terrence McCusker, of the Ince Patrol, reports that the number of nd alarms of fires during the year 1870 74; box alarms, 276; silent alarms, 298; larms, 20; accidental fires, 48; careless 5; incendiary fires, 110; supposed inry fires, 48; spontaneous combustion, known, 41; fireworks, 13; malicious, 28; spread by Patrol, 805; covers lost by Amount of insurance as far as known, 3,028; loss by fire, $2,002,043; insurover loss by fire, $5,680,985. Number n attached to the Patrol, 15; wagons beng to the Patrol, 2; covers, 99; horses, 2; full complement of axes.

About 8½ o'clock last evening a fire e out in the basement of the Apprenc Library building, Fifth and Arch ts, but by the strenuous efforts of the en the flames were confined to the ment in which they originated, which was pied by Mr. John C. Kuhnle as a manury of spring mattresses. Mr. Kuhnle ates his loss at $500. No insurance. damage to the building is fully covered nsurance.

On Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, E. C. Marsh, residing at No. 1938 Locust t, went into his cellar for the purpose of ing the waste-pipe leading into the r in front of the house on Locust street. cleaning the pipe, he took a lighted le and looked in it to see if the pipe was n, when, in an instant, the gas which had mulated there from some cause ignited. flames slightly burned the face of Mr. h. He immediately replaced the iron which belonged over the top of the pipe ing to the cellar, thus sending the force of as into the street, causing an explosion e end of the culvert at Nineteenth and st streets, and tearing up about thirty of the culvert.

mmediately following the explosion at point, a similar result followed at two of corners of Twentieth and Locust streets, ing the iron plates over the sewer into ir and tearing an awning to pieces in of a grocery store at the northeast er.

At a meeting of the Merchants' Fund held erday afternoon, Mr. J. Gillingham Fell he chair, the annual report was read, h showed that at the date of the last re- the invested fund was $80,939·65; cash and t the same date, $893·53; total, 8… 18. The invested fund now is 2,072·98; cash on hand, $1610·03; total, 3,683·01, which shows an increase during year of $21,849·83, the same having been ved from the legacy of John W. Grigg, ., and from a donation made by Isaiah V. liamson, Esq., of $10,254·19.

he Treasurer's report shows the receipts n all sources, during the year, to have n $19,769·90, and the expenses $18,159·87, which $6100 was paid to beneficiaries, and ,885·50 permanently invested. The as- of the association invested in bonds, ns, ground rents, etc., are stated at 2,072·98.

—At the session of the Grand Lodge of ights of Pythias of Pennsylvania held terday, the report of the Grand Recording ibe was read, showing that there are in State 276 lodges, with a membership of 136, nearly 3000 of whom have been added ring the past year During the past year members of the Order died, and 2100 mbers were suspended for non-payment of s and other causes. The total amount of ested funds belonging to the lodges is reted at $254,000, an increase of $70,346 er thereport of 1869.

Domestic Affairs.

—The farmers are planting their wheat in lforna, and they expect to harvest an ndant crop.

—Vinnie Ream's statue of President Lin- n wil be unveiled in the rotunda of the ional Capitol this evening.

—On Monday evening a fire occurred on te street, Chicago, entailing a loss exceedone hundred thousand dollars.

—The Board of Managers of impeachment North Carolina yesterday filed their repli- on o Governor Holden's answer to the cles of impeachment, and the case is regu- y atissue, the trial commencing on Monnext.

Foreign Affairs.

—The bombardment of Cambrai has comnced.

—The ration of flour in Paris is now a half und per day to each person.

—The Prussians completed the occupation Tours on Monday evening.

—The Francs-tireurs have destroyed the dgeacross the Moselle, between Nancy and ul.

—Garibaldi, though successful, has had to spend his operations, owing to Bourbaki's reat.

—Gambetta claims that Garibaldi gained a tory on Sunday near Dijon, taking many soners.

—The French Army of the North is arriv- g at Arras, Donai, and Lille in a totally disrganized condition.

—The Germans have occupied Dole, at hich place they captured two hundred and fty car loads of military stores.

—The citizens of Lille are indignant at ambetta, he having deceived them as to the tate of the army and the country.

—Faidherbe, in his report of his recent perations, avers that the only soldiers of is command that were captured were tragglers.

—Austria is anxious to see peace restored etween France and Prussia, and is awaiting favorable opportunity to act the part of mediator.

—The reason the Committee of Defense lid not accept General Trochu's resignation as because they could not find a competent erson to fill his position.

—Jules Favre has succeeded in getting a ss through the Prussian lines, and will end the London Conference as the repreentative of the French Government.

—Several of the plenipotentiaries to the onference on the Eastern Question have een instructed not to allow themselves to be ed into a discussion on any questions foreign o the programme already laid down for conideration.

A Lawyer Insane from Starvation.

D. R. Sheridan, a young Jersey City lawyer, who has a large number of friends and was supposed to have a paying practice, was arrested on Sunday and taken to the station-house, where it was found that he was insane. He had been acting strangely for some time, and finally went to Brady's livery stable and ordered all the horses out that he might show them which had been brought from Massachusetts. Dr. Pendergrast was called in and pronounced Sheridan insane and in a starving condition. On partially recovering he stated that he had been without food for over four days. He is temperate, and is regarded as a man of considerable ability.

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Receipts of Premiums, '70.....$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,059
—$2,233,214

Losses paid in 1870.....$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
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NONPAREIL CAPERS.
FRENCH MUSTARD, in glass pots.
LATOUR'S OLIVE OIL.
SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, in glass jars.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

WARRANTED PURE

Old Government Java Coffee,

Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves. For sale only at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving.

GLOVES, ETC.

500 DOZEN

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S GLOVES.

"La Belle" Kid Gloves, $1 25 per pair.
"Bartley" Kid Gloves reduced to $1·85.
Jouvin closing out at $1·45.
Joseph Glove, $1; best $1 Glove imported.
Children's "La Belle" Kid Gloves reduced to 87c.
Children's Cloth Gloves, all colors and sizes.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 25, 31, 38, 44, 50 to 75c.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 44, 50, 65 to 75c.
Ladies' Castor Gauntlets, $1·25.
Gents' Underwear, closing out.
Ladies' Underwear, 75, $1, $1·25 up.
A lot slightly soiled Kid Gloves of all brands and all sizes, at 75c. per pair, to close out quick, at

BARTHOLOMEWS'

Great Kid Glove Emporium,

1 5 thstu†f No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by

WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.
PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 2 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10·30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11·30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2·30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Kelserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8·30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2660 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Millestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
Office Lighthouse Engineer Third District,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y.,
January 13, 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREW-PILE LIGHT-HOUSES.

SEALED PROPOSALS from Iron Foundries will be received at this office until MONDAY the 13th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the entire IRON and WOODWORK of TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, the plans and specifications of which are for inspection at this office. A suitable place will be provided by the contractor for the setting up of the entire structure for inspection and acceptance.

The contractor, who must be a manufacturer of iron, will include in his proposals the cost of taking down and delivering on board the vessels provided by the undersigned for shipment of the same.

Proposals will state the time of completing the structures.

The right to reject any proposals that may be deemed disadvantageous to the Government is reserved.

Proposals will be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement affixed to each proposal, and will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposal for Screw-pile Lighthouses." J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.,
1 20 t2 13 Lighthouse Engineer Third District

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house, on a lot of ground situate on the south side of Cherry, west of Tenth street, in the Tenth ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
1 19 23 28 F1 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fifteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, Southeast corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Twenty-third and Shamokin streets, in the Fifteenth Ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
1 19 23 28 F1 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an Extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on Race street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward; said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
1 19,23,28,F1 Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives from this date to the fourth Tuesday of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th of April, 1856; said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled "A further Supplement to an Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 18t

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street below Chesnut.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION
OF
FIFTY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3; SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 4.
The public is respectfully informed that Mr. Theodore Thomas will give
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
On Friday and Saturday Evenings, Feb. 3 and 4, and a Grand Matinee on Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 4. First appearance of the celebrated Pianiste,
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
Pronounced by the press wherever she has appeared the greatest Pianist that has been heard in this country. Together with the UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA, many of whom are EMINENT SOLOISTS.
Admission Tickets.....One Dollar
Reserved Seats.....Fifty Cents Extra
Family Circle.....Fifty Cents
Gallery.....Twenty-five Cents
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Subscription Tickets for the Three Concerts, including Reserved Seats, THREE DOLLARS.
The sale of Subscription Tickets only will commence on Thursday, January 26, at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and close Saturday, January 28.
Sale of seats for single nights will commence on Monday, January 30, at Box Office, Academy of Music, and at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1 23 6t

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR GRAND
BAL MASQUE.
THURSDAY, January 26,
at the
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Subscription Tickets, $5; Spectators' Tickets, 50 cents, at the following places:—
Andre & Co., No. 1164 Chesnut street.
North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.
Lee & Walker, No. 922 Chesnut street.
W. P. H. Covert's News Stand, Continental Hotel.
J. Schubert & Co., No. 610 Arch street.
H. Schmit, No. 531 South Second street.
H. Nuss, No. 239 North Eighth street.
Haas & Trau, Southeast corner of Second and Coates streets.
And at the Hall of the Young Mænnerchor, Nos. 502, 504, 506 CHERRY Street.
1 13 14 16 19 21 23 25 26

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
respectfully announces
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
January 30 and 31,
assisted by the renowned Pianist,
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI,
and the celebrated Vocalists,
SIGNOR VERONI, Tenor,
SIGNOR A. RANDOLFI, Baritone.
MR. GEORGE W. COLBY.....Director
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Family Circle.....50 cents
Gallery.....25 "
RESERVED SEATS, 50 cents extra. For sale on and after THURSDAY, January 26, at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Messrs. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street.
The Grand Piano used at Miss Kellogg's Concert is from the celebrated manufactory of Mr. Albert Weber, corner of Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street, New York. THOMAS R. TURNBULL,
1 24 7t Business Manager.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1871,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
the world-renowned Cantatrice.
MISS LIZZIE PIERSON.
DR. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.
MR. WM. HAMILTON,
the great English Baritone.
MASTER CHARLES DEAN,
the Boy Soprano.
Reserved Seats.....$1·00
Family Circle.....50
To be had at NORTH'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. 1 24 3t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 25, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
MISS LEONA CAVENDER.
This charming little artist will make her third appearance in Philadelphia, her native city, in Brougham's new local drama, entitled
MINNIE'S LUCK;
OR, THE UPS AND DOWNS OF CITY LIFE.
Miss LEONA CAVENDER as.....MINNIE
as performed by her at
WALLACK'S THEATRE, NEW YORK, with SONGS, DANCES, AND BANJO SOLOS.

MÆNNERCHOIR BAL MASQUE, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY, February 14.
One-half of the proceeds will be appropriated to the assistance of the sufferers in the French and German war. Tickets, $5, to be had of the Committee, and at L. Meyer's, No. 722 Arch street, Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and R. T. Schmidt's, No. 610 Arch street. 1 18 wstf
Cards of Admission $5, admitting a gentleman and one lady. Extra lady's ticket $1 each, to be had at J. A. Payne, No. 219 S. Broad street, and Andre & Co., No. 1104 Chesnut street.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 25,
THE WIFE.
JULIAN ST. PIERRE.....E. L. DAVENPORT
supported by the STAR COMPANY.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Se

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

SAN DOMINGO.

REAR-ADMIRAL LEE, who is cruising around San Domingo, has sent a report, dated January 8, to the Secretary of the Navy, which, although it manifestly intended to be as favorable as the facts will permit, does not give a flattering picture of the political and financial condition of the proposed acquisition. The Admiral states that the delay in completing annexation "is attended by financial trouble, anxiety, and the risk of insurrection." President Baez, who proposes to hand Dominica over to us, being sorely pressed by poverty on the one hand and by a rival ruler or would-be ruler, Cabral, on the other. It is pretty evident that Sumner has some foundation for his assertion that the project involves a bloody lawsuit, and that Cabral will have to be bought up (or otherwise disposed of) as well as Baez, before the stars and stripes can float in peace and serenity over the black diamond which glitters so brightly in the eyes of the President. As to the pecuniary position of Baez, the Admiral tells us that, although his military expenses only amount to about $7000 per month, it is growing so difficult to raise this sum that repudiation of the old and nearly valueless paper money is openly advocated in influential quarters, and it can therefore be readily imagined that a contribution from the Treasury of the United States would be exceedingly serviceable. Even a small sop from our secret service fund would not be sneezed at, and as to a round million or two in solid coin, publicly appropriated, it would be enough to make Baez and all his satellites dance with joy. The Admiral says that "the population of Dominica is small," which is a far better recommendation than his assurance that it is "confessedly excellent of this kind," whatever that may mean.

THE INCOME TAX.

THE indications are that Congress will probably repeal the income tax during the present session, if those who are interested in the matter will bring the proper pressure to bear. General Pleasanton has commenced well as Commissioner of Internal Revenue by declaring against this inquisitorial tax, and by presenting forcible arguments against its continuance. He yesterday argued the matter before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, which is understood to stand at present five in favor of repealing and four in favor of continuing the tax. It is, therefore, probable that General Pleasanton's views will prevail, at least with the committee, and that a bill will be reported for the total repeal of the tax. There is no doubt that it costs nearly if not quite as much to collect the income tax as it is worth, and the whole subject reduced down to its simple elements means nothing more than that the people of the United States are obliged to submit to having their most private business affairs investigated for the sake of supporting an army of office-holders, the great majority of whom could readily be dispensed with if this tax were abolished and other reforms in the internal revenue effected. We do not believe that a single member of Congress who voted for the continuance of the income tax at the last session thought that it was necessary, but the turning adrift of several thousand office-holders was a serious matter for politicians who had their adherents among the collectors and assessors, and they preferred to defy the public at large rather than to offend the men who might do good service at election times. This, and the desire of certain Western and Southern members to favor constituents whose wealth consists of lands and produce rather than money, and who have no cash incomes worth speaking of, caused the income tax to be prolonged despite the promise made when it was first imposed as an extreme war measure that it should be discontinued at a specified date. That the amount of the tax was reduced makes very little difference, for it was its necessarily inquisitorial character that made it obnoxious and not the amount it required those subject to it to pay. The income tax is as objectionable now as it ever was, and it is a scandalous piece of injustice that the people of the country should be burdened with it for the sake of keeping certain men in office who might with more advantage, certainly to the public, be earning their living in some other manner.

IN PROPORTION to population, value of property, amount of business, and extent of territory over which it is transacted, no civilized country is so badly provided with currency as the United States at the present day. The supply of the whole South and of many prosperous newly-developed regions in the West is a great deal smaller now than that furnished to the loyal States alone during the Rebellion; and, as a natural consequence, many business men are frequently subjected to serious inconvenience. As matters stand now, all the gold and silver money of the country is kept out of circulation, a large portion of the greenbacks are held as reserve funds by the banks, and the people are forced to depend upon a stinted supply of national bank notes and fractional currency. An overstock of this money may be an evil, but an understock causes constant inconvenience, which might and should be remedied by appropriate legislation.

As a result of the row in the Republican party in Nebraska, the newly-elected Senator (Hitchcock) received nearly as many Democratic as Republican votes. He may, therefore, be expected to strengthen the Democratic column in the Senate on many if not on all issues, and his triumph will cause a corresponding diminution in the Senatorial strength of the Republican party.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Garrett.

Thomas Garrett, one of the original Abolitionist, and for many years a prominent manager of the "underground railway" in the good old pro-slavery times, when to be an Abolitionist was to be an outlaw, died last night at his residence in Wilmington, Delaware, at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. Garrett was a member of the Society of Friends, and from his earliest years he was bitterly opposed to slavery, and he gave practical evidence of his sympathy for the negroes of the South by aiding as many of them as possible to gain their freedom. He directly assisted about eighty slaves to leave their masters, and to make their way to Canada, and, as was to be supposed, he was particularly obnoxious to all the supporters of the slave system. He was determined, however, to fulfil his duties as a practical Abolitionist, and never hesitated to resort to any expedient to save a fugitive slave from the clutches of the law. His house was a regular station on the "underground railway," and he frequently concealed slaves who were flying to the North for days together until opportunity offered for sending them safely on their way. On one occasion his house was surrounded by a party of slave-hunters, and, disguising himself and a poor negro woman who had sought his protection, he managed to pass her through the pursuers and conducted her to the depot in safety and sent her North. After the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, Mr. Garrett was subjected to many persecutions, and he was on a number of occasions convicted of aiding fugitive slaves to escape, and was subjected to heavy fines. His business as a hardware merchant was at one time nearly broken up, but his enemies were unable to prevent him from carrying out what was the great object of his life, and he never hesitated to defy a law which he esteemed iniquitous in itself and especially disgraceful to a free country. Despite his reverses he managed to build up an extensive business again, and prospered in his worldly affairs, as he deserved to do. Although a member of the Society of Friends Mr. Garrett seldom attended meeting, and was not on good terms with the majority of Friends in Wilmington and the neighborhood, because he thought they did not take a sufficiently firm stand against slavery. He was a prominent officer for many years of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and he was interested in all the radical reform movements of the day, being always in the front rank of the agitators of woman's rights and all similar subjects. Mr. Garrett was possessed of a fund of humor that made him popular even with those who did not agree with him, and since the slavery question has been settled and the business of the "underground railway" permanently wound up, there has been no citizen of Wilmington who has been more generally esteemed than Tommy Garrett, as he was familiarly styled.

BRITISH IRON.

A recent circular, published by authority of the House of Commons, gives the following as the quantity, in tons, of iron rails exported from Great Britain to the countries named during the nine months ending September 30th, of the three past years:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
United States	209,308	244,086	313,410
British America	15,233	23,669	29,912
Cuba	2,018	885	3,189
Brazil	1,976	1,822	2,951
Chili	1,440	2,647	12,980
Peru	2,072	18,720	13,331
Russia	69,927	196,671	193,809
Sweden	1,582	3,433	2,121
Prussia	5,255	11,402	39,309
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	8,136	21,764	32,917
France	120	5,920	342
Holland	20,365	9,875	14,969
Spain and Canaries	5,544	10,996	9,944
British India	56,591	65,389	132,157
Australia	7,709	17,838	7,381
Egypt	10,512	6,925	2,014
Other countries	26,224	57,542	51,461
Total	446,273	697,175	862,218
Old Iron to all countries	70,123	79,616	85,771
Pig Iron to United States	68,069	104,629	64,711

In commenting on this exhibit, the New York *Tribune* says:—

Of the total export of British rails for the first nine months of 1870, barely 169,480 tons were taken by all the outlying British possessions, including India with her two hundred millions of people. Deducting these, Great Britain sold to all foreign countries whatever, 692,738 tons of rails, whereof the United States and Russia—two powers which protect their own industry—took no less than 513,219 tons, leaving but 179,519 tons as her total export to all other countries. Turkey, Italy, and Portugal seem not to have taken any worthy of specific mention, though those countries still need railroads and are under the influence of British economic policy. We protectionists, who are charged with fettering and paralyzing international commerce, afford to Great Britain nearly all the markets for her rails that are of any consequence, while her free-trade allies and servitors are too poor to buy of her save meagrely and inconsiderably. Will she always insist on killing the goose that lays nearly all the eggs she gets?

AMUSEMENTS.

(*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*)

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,
WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION,
commencing MONDAY, Jan. 23,
consisting of
THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED GIRL,
18 years of age, and pronounced by our leading physicians to be the most remarkable person on
THE FACE OF THE EARTH.
MISS ANNA SWAN,
the famous
NOVA SCOTIAN GIANTESS,
the tallest person in the world.
MADAME HALLAEN,
the renowned American Bearded Lady.
CAPTAIN M. V. BATES,
the tallest man living. Receptions from 2 till 5 and 7 till 10 P. M. 1 25 2t*

CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK, TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SPLENDID SKATING,
BEAUTIFUL ICE,
OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING.
THURSDAY NEXT, January 26, 1871.
FIRST GRAND
COTERIE FANTASTIQUE!
KING CARNIVAL ON ICE.

NOTICE.

Having obtained a beautiful smooth surface of ice, the managers respectfully announce their First Grand Coterie Fantastique. They have made arrangements which promise to excel any carnival ever given in this city. Several professional, and Philadelphia's best amateur skaters will appear in comic costumes. Two full Bands of Music will be in attendance—United States Marine Band; Liberty Silver Cornet Band, Professor Benj. K. McClurg, Conductor.
By request, the large dining-room (100x25 feet) will be cleared at 9 o'clock for dancing purposes. Mr. E. B. Reilly, Conductor.
Admission as usual. No extra charge. All tickets good on this occasion.
Costumes, masks, etc., can be had at the Rink.
Positively no postponement on account of snow or rain storms.
1 25 2t J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WATCHES.

Established in 1834.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
608 CHESNUT STREET,
2 1 PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY MORNING
25,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, bought for cash, and will be sold for a small advance.
The above Goods were made expressly for the Paris market, and are very handsome Goods, and there will be no more this season.
Also, a new lot of different style Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, Register Embroidery, Royal Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings, Magic Ruffings, etc., etc.
A large lot of White Goods, consisting of Soft Finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, 6-4 and 8-4 French Muslins, Plain Nainsooks, India Twills, etc., etc.
POWER LOOM TABLE LINENS.
6-4 and 8-4 bleached Table Linens.
Birdeye Linens, Nursery Birdeye.
A new lot of Damask Towels, 25 up to 50c., that are very cheap.
Heavy Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25 cents.
Bargains in Linen Doylies and Napkins.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT GENTS' LINEN SHIRT FRONTS, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR OWN SALES,
At 25, 31, 38, 40, 45, 50, 60 and 69c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, very cheap.
Ladies' full regular made Hose, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 50c.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose.
Children's Balbriggan Hose.
Gents' regular made ½ Hose, 20, 23, 25c.
Ladies' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, all linen, 12½, 18, 25, 31, 38, 50c.
PRICE & WOOD,
9 28 4m N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the first day of February next, inclusive, for the erection of a Board Fence inclosing the site for the Public Buildings upon Penn Square, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., architect, No. 205 S. Sixth street.
Bids will be based upon the privilege accorded to the contractor to use the surface of said fence for advertising purposes, under such regulations and restrictions as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.
All proposals to be addressed to the President of said Commissioners.
JOHN RICE, President,
No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street.
CHARLES R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 1 25 7t

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.
CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there but one WRIGHT in the market.
DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

CLOTHING.

GREAT BROWN HALL.
RUNNING OFF THE REMAINING
WINTER STOCK
WILL ALL BE SOLD
&
RATES RUINOUSLY REDUCED!
WHO WANTS IT?
WALK IN AND EXAMINE!
R. & W.
Think you had better come in and look at this Winter stock as it goes off.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND
Dealers in Ready-made Clothing.
CUSTOMER WORK
Done in the very best manner, at unusually low prices, out of a stock complete in every way, and with
CUTTERS
Of acknowledged excellence and ability.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HANS BREITMANN'S NEW BOOK.
Hans Breitmann as an Uhlan.
HANS BREITMANN'S NEW BOOK! HANS BREITMANN AS AN UHLAN! *and* AFTER DARK, by WILKIE COLLINS.
And other New Books are published and for sale this day by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

HANS BREITMANN'S NEW BOOK.
HANS BREITMANN AS AN UHLAN. *An entire New Book, making the "Fourth Series of the Breitmann Ballads."* It contains Six new Poems, viz.: "Hans Breitmann's Vision," "Hans Breitmann in a Balloon," "Hans Breitmann and Bouilli," "Hans Breitmann takes the Town of Nancy," "Hans Breitmann in Bivouac," and "Hans Breitmann's Last Party." It represents the "Immortal Hans" as scouting over France, laying houses and villages under heavy contribution, etc., and is fully equal, if not superior, to "Hans Breitmann's First Party." It will set you in a roar. It is issued in uniform style with his previous works, on tinted paper, and sold at the low price of Seventy-five cents a copy.
We have also just issued new and beautiful editions of the previous works of "Hans Breitmann," as follows. Price Seventy-five cents each.
HANS BREITMANN'S PARTY, with other ballads. *Being the "First Series of the 'Breitmann Ballads.'"*
HANS BREITMANN ABOUT TOWN, and other Ballads. *Being the "Second Series of the 'Breitmann Ballads.'"*
HANS BREITMANN IN CHURCH. With other Ballads. *Being the "Third Series of the Breitmann Ballads."*
HANS BREITMANN'S BALLADS are in one volume. It contains "Hans Breitmann's Party," with other Ballads; "Hans Breitmann About Town," and other new Ballads; and "Hans Breitmann in Church," with other new Ballads; *with a complete Glossary to the three Books.* This volume is printed on finest tinted plate paper, and bound in bevelled boards, in morocco cloth, with gilt top, gilt side, and gilt back. Price Three Dollars.
WILKIE COLLINS' BEST BOOKS.
AFTER DARK. By Wilkie Collins. New and Beautiful Edition. Complete in one large octavo volume, paper cover, price Seventy-five cents.
HIDE AND SEEK. Price Seventy-five cents.
THE DEAD SECRET. Price Fifty cents.
THE YELLOW MASK. Price Twenty-five cents.
SISTER ROSE. Price Twenty-five cents.
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T. A. TROLLOPE'S NEW BOOK.
GARSTANG GRANGE. A Novel *Second Edition.* By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE. One of the best novels ever published. Complete in one large octavo volume. Price $1·75 in cloth; or $1·50 in paper cover.
FRANK FORRESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS.
FRANK FORRESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS. With full Remarks on all kinds of English and American Shooting, Game, and all kinds of Sporting. By Henry William Herbert. With numerous Illustrations, from Original Designs by Darley. The whole complete in two large duodecimo volumes, bound in morocco crimson, cloth, bevelled boards, gilt back, etc. Price Two Dollars a volume.
*** *Above Books are for sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers.*
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
BRADBURY'S PIANOS,
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,
An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.
COULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
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9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
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INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	163,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293·557 00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·09
	Cash	143,911·73
		$1,820,727·27

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
Wm. C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 1 11m

TWENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
For the Year Ending December 31, 1870

Receipts.

Premiums received during the year	$1,127,138·57
Interest received from investments and rents	192,221·75
	$1,319,360·32

Losses and Expenses.

Life losses paid	$376,155·00
Travelling agents and commissions	154,307·48
Paid for surrendered policies	24,024·77
Salaries and medical examinations	32,130·80
United States and State taxes and licenses	18,147·10
Printing, advertising, stamps, etc	37,990·15
	$642,755·30
Surplus premiums returned to insured and dividends	$261,345·70

Assets January 1, 1871.

First mortgages upon real estate	$1,071,655·13
Stocks and bonds	635,674·98
Real estate and ground rents	112,966·66
Loans on collateral amply secured	143,768·76
Premium notes secured by policies	820,492·28
Premiums in hands of agents secured by bonds	192,845·49
Cash on hand and in bank	102,118·81
Accrued interest to January 1	23,891·70
	$3,112,713·81

ALEX. WHILLDIN,
PRESIDENT.
JOHN S. WILSON,
1 21 smw 3t SECRETARY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages.
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership between JAMES SALT, FREDERICK MEAR, and CHARLES W. SCHROPP was dissolved on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1871, by the withdrawal of JAMES SALT. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged, at No. 108 North SECOND Street, where the business will be continued by the said FREDERICK MEAR and CHARLES W. SCHROPP, under the firm of MEAR & SCHROPP. 1 6 11 18 25 4t*

WINES.

HOCK WINES.
Just received from the house of D. LEIDEN,
COLOGNE,
on the Rhine, an invoice of
HOCK WINES,
Consisting of
JOHANNISBERG,
MARKOBRUNNER,
STEINWEIN,
LIEBFRAUMILCH,
and NIERSTEINER,
VINTAGES OF 1862 and 1865.
For sale by (1 14 12t
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO.,
Nos. 206 and 208 SOUTH FRONT ST.

INSURANCE.

1829. 1871.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $400,000·00
Cash Assets, $3,087,452·35
Statement of the Cash Assets of the Company On January 1, 1871.

Mortgages.

On property valued at over $6,250,000, being first mortgages on unincumbered real estate in the city of Philadelphia	$2,709,376·52

Loans.

Loans on stocks as collateral security (cash market value, $51,203)	$20,180·88

Stocks.

$40,000 U. S. 10-40 bonds	
$5,000 U. S. 6s of 1881	
$11,000 Penn'a State Loan, 6 per cent	
$6,000 Penn'a State War Loan, 6 per ct	
$5,000 Delaware State 6s	
$15,000 Philadelphia City 6s	
$5,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	
$5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s	
$1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 7s	
$5,000 Reading Railroad 7s	
$1,500 Harrisburg and Lancaster R. R 6s	
300 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co	
200 shares Southwark Railroad Co	
100 shares Commercial National Bank	
200 shares Bank of Kentucky	
17 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky	
91 shares Franklin Insurance Company	
150 shares Insurance Co. of N. America	
13 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania	
16 shares Continental Hotel Company, preferred	
$285 Philadelphia City Warrants	
COST	$158,082·71
MARKET VALUE	$209,727·80
REVENUE STAMPS	71·22
REINSURANCE DEPOSIT PREMIUMS	2,869·00

Cash.

Cash on hand	$48,128·04
Cash in hands of Agents	27,262·52
Loans on call, with U. S. Bonds as collateral security	19,836·37
	$95,226·93
Total	$3,087,452·35

Losses by Fire.

Losses paid during the year 1870	$272,881·70

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in First Bonds and Mortgages,) which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurance effected.
PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.
This Company issues Policies upon the RENTS of all kinds of BUILDINGS, GROUND RENTS and MORTGAGES.

Directors.

ALFRED G. BAKER,	ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT,	THOMAS SPARKS,
GEO. W. RICHARDS,	WM. S. GRANT,
ISAAC LEA,	THOMAS S. ELLIS,
GEORGE FALES,	GUS. S. BENSON.

Officers.

ALFRED G. BAKER,
PRESIDENT.
GEORGE FALES,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JAS. W. McALLISTER,
SECRETARY.
THEO. M. REGER,
1 20 fmw6t ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the DOMESTIC DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS, who has had twelve years experience, and can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a WORKING PARTNER or otherwise, in same or other business.
Best refrences as to character and capacity.
Address "Business," at this office. 1 19 12trp*

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
THERMOMETERS,
MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING
Instruments,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT STREET,
7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL, PER TON OF 2240 POUNDS, DELIVERED.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8; Nut, $7.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $7; Stove, $7·25; Nut, $6·25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 20 rp tf

SNOWDEN & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER S DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13 1

A DOG'S REVENGE.

Terrific Conflict with a Mastiff—A Fight for Life or Death—A Heroic Woman.

Mr. Timerman, of Greene county, New York, was recently the owner of a mastiff, which he had raised, and which was about two years old, and, no doubt, the largest dog in the county. On Friday afternoon, Mrs. Timerman and a lady neighbor, named Mrs. Eliza Huff, returning home from a visit to Catskill, found the dog occupying the gate, and would not let them pass.

Mrs. Timerman ordered him away, but the mastiff would not obey until they had thrown several stones at him, when he took refuge under the kitchen. A short time after Mrs. Huff, while assisting Mrs. Timerman in carrying some things from the house to the kitchen, saw the dog, with stealthy steps and glaring eyes, advancing slowly towards her. She, seeing she could not stop the dog by word or gesture, at once prepared to defend herself, as flight was impossible. As soon as the dog was near her, he arose on his hind feet and attempted to seize Mrs. Huff by the throat.

Then ensued a combat between the woman and dog of about ten minutes duration, and which for its fierceness scarcely has a parallel in such encounters. Mrs. Huff first threw out her left arm, which the dog bit fearfully near the wrist, and with her right hand caught the infuriated brute by the throat, and as soon as her left hand was released from the grip of the dog she seized his under jaw with it. Knowing from every circumstance that his combat would be a lengthy one, as soon as the first excitement had subsided, Mrs. Huff ordered the family to close every door but one, towards which she gradually but slowly drew the dog. Before reaching the steps in front of the open door, the dog had for a short time partially disengaged himself, and bit Mrs. Huff severely on the left thigh. Finally she had reached the doorsteps, and began to walk up them backwards, and when at the top she, by summoning all her strength, and by one violent effort, threw the dog to the ground on his back. Before the animal could recover his feet and ascend the steps, Mrs. Huff had entered the house and closed the door, and at once fainted. Her wounds were examined and dressed by a skilful physician, who pronounced her case almost hopeless. Her face, arms, and limbs a few hours after had swollen to double their natural size, the poison from the bite having in a few hours diffused itself throughout her whole body.

LYNCH LAW IN NEW YORK.

Whisky Without a License—The Merchant Treated to a Coat of Tar and Feathers.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat*, dating at West Bloomfield, writes:—

"We have had a case of lynch law here recently, the facts of which are as follows:—An individual had recently come to town, and was surreptitiously selling hard cider, which produced remarkable effects upon those who drank it; in fact, not to put too fine a point upon it, was selling whisky (all without license, as we have no license in town)—besides, it was suspected that he was teaching some of the rising generation 'ways that are dark,' and making them pay well for the knowledge. Some persons who felt aggrieved concluded that the quickest way was the best, and decided to get rid of him in Western style.

"They accordingly, about 11 o'clock on Friday evening, went to the hotel, and by making some disturbance induced him to come out of doors. They instantly threw a blanket over him, and before he could make any alarm threw him into a wagon in waiting, and drove away at break-neck speed. They took him into the adjoining town of Lima, and going to a point where they would be free from observation, treated him to a coat of tar and feathers, warned him not to be seen in town again, and left him. He returned, however, next morning to the hotel, and spent most of the day in getting cleaned up, and concluding that it was not a healthy place to stay, left on the evening train."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Love's Sacrifice" at the Chesnut.

Mr. Davenport has thus far succeeded far beyond general expectation in building up the fortunes of the Chesnut Street Theatre, and both he and the public have reason to feel gratified at the success that has attended his efforts to give Philadelphia a theatre where standard plays will be represented in really superior style. The company he has collected about him contains some actors of excellent ability, and considering that it was engaged in the middle of a season, it is certainly a very strong combination. Mr. Davenport is also fortunate in having such an experienced stage manager as Mr. W. S. Fredericks, and the effects of good discipline behind the scenes are plainly perceptible in the increased efficiency of the company. Good discipline, good taste, and a thorough knowledge of stage business can work wonders in a theatre even with common-place material, but Mr. Davenport is particularly lucky in having been able to secure several actors of much talent for the principal lines of business, while his company as a whole is fully up to the usual average. The increased efficiency we have mentioned was plainly perceptible last evening, when Lovell's beautiful play of *Love's Sacrifice* was performed in more perfect style than it was last week. In fact, the entertainment passed off with scarcely a jar from beginning to end, and it was heartily enjoyed by the large audience in attendance. This play is not represented as often as it deserves to be, and we hope that it will be repeatedly brought out on the stage of the Chesnut, if only for the sake of Mr. Davenport's beautiful personation of "Matthew Elmore," a powerful, tender, and thoroughly artistic piece of acting that every lover of high dramatic art should be familiar with.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Sheridan Knowles' play of *The Wife* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Leona Cavender will appear this evening in the drama of *Minnie's Luck*.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Coquettes* is announced for this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS the double-headed girl and other curiosities are on exhibition.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mr. C. Harry Franck will this evening personate "Cagliostro" in the drama of *The Charlatan*.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the extravaganza of *Puss in Boots* will be performed this afternoon, and the drama of *The Drunkard* this evening.

ROTHERMEL'S picture of "the Battle of Gettysburg" is on exhibition day and evening at No. 1008 Chesnut street.

BIERSTADT'S painting of "The Emerald Pool" may be seen at Earles' Galleries, No. 816 Chesnut street.

THEODORE THOMAS will give three grand orchestral concerts at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, February 3, and Saturday afternoon and evening, February 4. The sale of subscription tickets will commence to-morrow at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on Friday evening next, an entertainment will be given in which Madame Anna Bishop, Miss Lizzie Pierson, Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, Mr. W. Hamilton, and Master Charles Dean will appear.

CITY ITEMS.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERSON & CO., No. 1426 Chesnut street.

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JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

A MORNING VISIT.—Mrs. Graham—Kate, where is your mother this morning? Kate—She is in the kitchen making mince pies. Mrs. G.—Why, Kate, you surprise me! Mrs. Crocker told me only a few days ago that she was quite sick, and not able to be about. Kate—Oh yes, she has been quite sick; but the day after Mrs. C. was here Ma sent for a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, and has taken it three times a day since. It worked like a charm, and Ma says she is better and stronger than she has been for years She thinks it the best medicine in the world, and wants me to take some; but it is so awful bitter I do not like it. I have taken it several times, but it gives me such an appetite that I tell ma her mince pies will not last long. Mrs. G.—Good morning, Kate. Give my love to your mother, and tell her she is safe so long as she has PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 3 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE
is now the standard remedy for Singers, Public Speakers, and all affections of the Throat. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sole Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

MORRIS—MITCHELL.—On the 23d instant, by the Rev. Dr. Blackwood, Mr. ASBURY MORRIS to Miss LIZZIE J. MITCHELL, both of this city.

TERRY—STATES.—January 12, 1871, at the Baptist Parsonage, in Bustleton, Philadelphia, by Rev. W. E. Cornwell, Mr. WINFIELD S. TERRY, of Brownsville, Bucks county, Pa., to Miss MARY E. STATES, of Bensalem, Bucks county, Pa.

DIED.

GARRETT.—On the morning of the 25th instant, THOMAS GARRETT, in the 82d year of his age.

His relations and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 227 Shipley street, Wilmington, Delaware, on Seventh day, the 28th instant. To leave the house at 3 o'clock P. M. ***

GORDON.—On the 21st, P. M., JAMES R. GORDON, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Unity Lodge, No. 711, G. U. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1106 Fitzwater street, on Thursday, 26th instant, at 10 A. M.

HOLLAND.—On the 21st instant, MARY A., wife of Alexander Holland, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, Chester Valley. Carriages will be in waiting to meet the 7:30 A. M. train at Valley Forge Station, via Reading Railroad.

JONES.—On the evening of the 23d, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH, wife of John Jones, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 1645 N. Tenth street.

LESLIE.—On the 23d, at 9 o'clock P. M., Mrs. MARY LESLIE, wife of Jacob Leslie, aged 47 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 921 South Tenth street, on Thursday, 26th, at 3 o'clock.

MAGEE.—On the 23d instant, EUGENE AUGUSTINE MAGEE, youngest son of James and Elizabeth Magee, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the Keystone Battery, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Charles B. Magee, No. 1617 Wood street, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ "A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."—See specimens at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth.—Services this evening at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. C. Z. WEIZER, A. M., of Pennsburg, Pa. Strangers and friends invited. 1t*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIety of the UNION TEMPORARY HOME FOR CHILDREN will be held at the Home, Northeast corner SIXTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 26th instant, at 4 o'clock. D. C. McCAMMON, 1 24 3t* Secretary.

☞ PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL FUND.—A public meeting in behalf of this fund will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church on Penn Square, BROAD Street. Addresses will be made by Hon. William E. Dodge, of New York; Rev. D. N. P. Breed, Rev. Henry C. McCook, Rev. E. P. Humphreys, D. D., and others. 1t*

☞ REV. PHILIP SHAFF, D. D., THE EMInent Theologian and late American Envoy of the Evangelical Alliance to European Churches, will deliver the fourth of the series of Lectures now being given at
CONCERT HALL, THIS EVENING, Jan. 24,
At eight o'clock.
Rev. WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D., will deliver the fifth on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.
Reserved seats may be secured at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, without extra charge. 1t*

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WANAMAKER & BROWN
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
An Enormous Instalment
Of Beautiful New Overcoats
Of the Very Latest Styles,
In Meltons, Beavers,
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All of Our Own Best Make.
Equal to Custom Work,
Which will be Sold
At Remarkably Low Prices!

☞ *Those wishing to lay in a supply of Excellent Clothing* FOR NEXT WINTER *will do well to examine our present Elegant Assortment.*

Polite attention given to all, whether looking or buying.

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SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

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NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landauiettes, Close Coaches, Sniffing qr. Coaches, Coupes, Baroucnes, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc. SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

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We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

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After having done the largest KID GLOVE TRADE during the last year ever done by one house in Philadelphia, the

MESSRS. A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
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Find as a natural consequence some soiled and imperfect Gloves, of their well-known brands, "Bartley," "La Belle," "Jouvin," and "Joseph," which they propose to sell at

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For all brands, all colors, and all sizes. This is a grand opportunity to get good Gloves cheap, which are suitable to wear in muffs and ordinary wear.

They also are offering a lot of 2-Button Fancy Top Gloves (worth $1 87) at $1 25 per pair. This low price will sell them quick. Call before they are all gone. 12 31 swtf

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McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have now in store a full assortment of
Ladies' and Children's French Caps.
EMBROIDERIES.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
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WHITE GOODS.
Pique, Cambric, Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss, French Muslin, Tariatan, Laces, made-up Lace Goods, and every variety of desirable WHITE GOODS at a reduction in price.
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FINANCIAL

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FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BOND
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500 $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one-third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

For sale by JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
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By most National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country. 1 12 10w

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We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

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RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

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JANUARY 1, 1871,
COUPONS.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,
DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,
Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
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Late Secretary of the Treasury,

J. H. PULESTON, of New York, and FRANK H. EVANS, of London, as Resident Partners, and are now prepared to transact a

General Foreign Exchange Business
INCLUDING
PURCHASE AND SALE OF STERLING BILLS
And the Issue of
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELLERS CIRCULAR LETTERS,
The latter available in any part of the world.
The above extension of our business enables us to receive
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FOR
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GENERAL MORTGAGE
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
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And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

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Of Philadelphia.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION
FOR THE
BONDS
Of this Company
Are now open at the following places

Office of the Insurance Company of North America, No 232 Walnut street.
Office of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, southeast corner Third and Walnut streets.
Office of E. C. Knight & Co., southeast corner of Water and Chesnut streets.
Office of Drexel & Co., No. 34 South Third street.
Office of B. K. Jamison & Co., northwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets.
C. Cambios & Co., No. 38 South Third street.
Office of Barker, Bros. & Co., No. 28 South Third street.
Office of Girard National Bank, Third street, below Chesnut.
Office of Central National Bank, Fourth street, below Chesnut.

These BONDS are issued in sums of $500 and $1000 each, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of State tax, and are a first mortgage upon the property of the Company, and the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the same is guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1 21 12t

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BANKERS,
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Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.
Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.
Make Collections on all points.
Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.
Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 3

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

LETTER FROM A DULUTHIAN.

The Northern Pacific Railroad—The Climate of the Northwest.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1871.

Several times during this cold, unpleasant day, friends, knowing that I was from Duluth, have met me with the remark, "This kind of weather seems natural to *you*, I suppose." Their supposition was all wrong, being based on an ignorance of the climate of the Northwest which is too common, and which, now that that great transcontinental railroad, the Northern Pacific, is building, should be dissipated.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

If I have made any feature of the Northwest a special study it is its *climate*. Nervous debility, spitting of blood, a fear of hereditary tendency to consumption (clustering graves reveal a family foe), led me some five years ago to locate in Minnesota. A few days since I was reading in a Duluth paper of a consumptive who went to our State as his only hope of escape from an early grave. To use his own language, uttered a few months afterwards, "No life insurance company would have insured me if I had paid a premium of ninety-nine cents on the dollar, but now I am in fine health, and only one thing annoys me; that is, the constant pestering of agents to get my life insured." This was perchance intended as a hyperbole, but my experience nearly measures up to it. The life insurance company *of which I was a general agent* would not take a risk on my life. About two weeks since I effected an insurance, and the careful examining physician, a total stranger to me, a man of reputation and skill, pronounced me an excellent risk. While I am relating my experience, let me add that in Minnesota I learned what it is to enjoy living—life, mere existence, without regard to its circumstances, became a positive joy. Eating, to say nothing about sleeping, came to be one of my luxuries, and the horrors of *forcing* down your breakfast, an experience so familiar to Eastern men of sedentary habits and mental application, became a thing of the past. There even common food is "rolled beneath the tongue as a sweet morsel," and my little boy hit the nail on the head when he said, "Father, it tastes good all the way down." It stands to reason that food thus eaten must strengthen the system more than that which is eaten without relish. To continue this speaking out in meeting. For several months I averaged thirty speeches of an hour each, speeches delivered with much of Methodist energy, and grew fat while so doing.

THE GLORY OF LIVING.

Oh, it is a glorious thing to really live; to feel the blood leaping along the veins, as if in very joy; to realize every muscle braced, every nerve energized, labor a pleasure and not an effort, and the rapture of mental toil not neutralized by subsequent depression. I went there in the spring, and a lady told me, "When winter comes you will find it hard work to walk dignifiedly, but almost in spite of yourself you will be found skipping, dancing along." Alas for my dignity, it was too true, for in many of our glorious winter mornings I have felt it would have been a positive relief if I could have frisked around like a colt. Said a Boston gentleman to me, "Your summers are a trifle too hot, but *your winters are grand*." The language of one of our editors is scarcely too strong: "The whole winter is a radiant and joyous band of sunny days and starlit nights." A grave Presbyterian clergyman of St. Paul, writing of the coldest term known in Minnesota for many years (the mercury was more than thirty degrees below zero), exclaims, "The sky was without a cloud; not a breath of air was stirring, and the stillness and perfect quiet of everything was that of a Sabbath in summer. I went to my study as usual, and felt no unusual sensation of cold. In fact, the exhilaration of being out in, and breathing the air, was *purely delightful*. I can now understand Dr. Kane's statement that he could, without inconvenience, stand 70 deg. below zero if no wind were blowing. And, fortunately, here the coldest days are the stillest days. On the very coldest day of the last ten years I attended a public meeting, to which men, women, and *babes in their mothers' arms* came from a radius of ten miles around. True, these exceptionally cold days require exceptional care of the ears and extremities, and an occasional shielding of unduly extended nasal organs.

MINNESOTA AND PHILADELPHIA.

My enthusiasm as to our matchless climate may be more lively now because I am not there, but doomed (perchance for my sins) for awhile to dwell in a less hospitable clime. All things are by comparison, and in this my first winter in the East since leaving it for my Western home, I have been instituting comparisons between the two latitudes, and dear old Philadelphia has not been elevated thereby. It is true that Minnesota is very much colder, as cold is measured by the thermometer, than Pennsylvania, but it is equally true that you *suffer* more from the cold than we do. Rev. Dr. Boardman, of this city, writing from St. Paul, says:—"It is the uniform testimony of the residents here that they suffer less from the cold than they did formerly in the wet and variable winters of the lower latitudes." We need no more clothing in winter than you do. You go out in one of your raw mornings, and they are often raw as early as in October, and your first sensation is that of chill, and rapidly must you walk to overcome it; we go out in our *coldest* weather, and there is no chill, and absolutely the well-clad pedestrian is unaware that it *is* cold save by the tingling of exposed ears. The reason is plain—around *you* is a wrapping of heat-conducting, heat-absorbing *damp* air; around *us* is a covering of non-conducting *dry* air.

UNIFORMITY OF TEMPERATURE.

Your May-days in January, when overshoes are discarded and overcoats become a burden, and when the birds are almost deceived into returning from the South, and the occasional twitter of a swallow is heard, are truly delightful *while they last;* but, alas, while the system is all unlocked, the pores all open, suddenly the cruel north winds come down upon you, and what is the result? Let racking coughs, rheumatic pains, the sudden extinguishing of life's light where but yesterday bloomed a treacherous health, answer. To you, who are afar off, it may seem that ours is a hyperborean region, when you learn that thaws and winter rains are scarcely known among us. We, too, have our sudden changes, the thermometer varying, at times, over thirty degrees in twenty-four hours; but *they* come not laden with disease and death. Our very cold spells seldom if ever continue more than two or three days at a time, and then very rapidly upward shoots the mercury, but still keeping ten or fifteen degrees below the thawing point, below that point at which the pores are opened, so when comes the next snap of cold the joints of our fleshy tabernacles are not all open to receive his fatal visit. Providence keeps us enclosed in armor, and when spring really visits us it comes to stay and finds us strong to greet it. Where consumptives have not deferred their migration until too weak to bear the stimulant of our climate, they find the winter the most recuperative part of the whole year (and that is God's design in giving us winter), as also do those persons whose nervous systems are prostrated.

WORKING DAYS.

There are in Minnesota a few days in every year so cold that it is not advisable to follow out-of-door work, though thousands do continue at trapping and lumbering, regardless of the cold, but I hesitate not to say that not only do we have many more enjoyable days in the year than you, but, considering your rains, and hails, and sleets, that we have also more days in which a man can earn his bread in the open air. Our average winter temperature is over 16 degrees.

THE WIND.

The wind, not the cold, is the sting of winter. Let the wind blow with us, and up rises the mercury; in the East the reverse is too often true. The comfort of our winters is that therein we have but little wind, and our houses are kept warm with less fuel than those in lower latitudes where high wintry winds drive the cold into every nook and corner. The pressure of cold on the human body increases as the *square* of the wind's velocity. If our wind is 12½ miles per hour, we have to meet but three-fourths of a pound of cold against each square foot of our body; but if yours is twenty-five miles per hour, which velocity is more common to you that the former to us, you are assailed with three pounds of cold against every square foot. We meet ours with unopened pores, and it passes idly by us; you, yours very often after days and weeks of May weather, and it *penetrates* you. Think of three pounds of cold pressing suddenly against all the open pores of every square foot of your frames, and then you will begin to understand how it can be true that the winters of Minnesota are more pleasant than those of Philadelphia. *And yet Minnesota is by far the coldest portion of the whole region to be traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad.* With your permission, I will return to this subject. H.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the resolutions of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16th, 1870, a State Convention, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District of the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee

State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.

1 23 3t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1871.

At the annual election held on January 10, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:—

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
J. BARLOW MOORHEAD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES L. SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM B. BEMENT,
NATHAN HILLES,
EDWARD B. ORNE,
JOHN WELSH, Jr.,
NATHAN BROOKE,
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR.,
FREDERICK A. HOYT,
CHARLES T. PARRY.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Cashier.

1 14 stuth6t

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1870.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of, and leasing, a line of Railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad Company, for running and business arrangements.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of January 14, and reopened February 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,
12 30 1J25 GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH SOUP, No. 328 GRISCOM Street, appeal to the public for the annual aid necessary to conduct their operations. No paid collector is employed, but each member is authorized to receive donations.

JOS. S. LEWIS, President, No. 1504 Pine street.
WM. EVANS, Treasurer, No. 613 Market street.
JAS. T. SHINN, Broad and Spruce streets.
SAMUEL HUSTON, No. 407 Walnut street.
JACOB P. JONES, No. 1608 Market street.
CALEB WOOD, No. 524 S. Second street. 1 21 2w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:—

JOHN RICE,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
JAMES H. ORNE,
JOHN C. HUNTER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN RICE was unanimously re-elected President, and J. SERGEANT PRICE Secretary and Treasurer. J. SERGEANT PRICE,
1 21 stuthlm Secretary.

THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu1 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf1j No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1870.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS R. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the second day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of five Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may then be presented.

By order CHARLES WESTON, JR.,
1 18 13t Secretary of the Corporators.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1871.

The Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1870, payable on and after FEBRUARY 6 prox., and that the transfer books be closed until FEBRUARY 7, 1871.

J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 21 14t Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf1

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, No. 216 South ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

The Board of Trustees announce that this institution is now open daily, 11 o'clock A. M., for the treatment of DISEASES OF THE SKIN, under the immediate supervision of DR. L. A. DUHRING, Attending Physician.

S. D. GROSS, M. D., President.
21 stuth 3t H. A. DUHRING, Treasurer.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 8 1 tuths5

A MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME of Philadelphia will be held at No. 400 WALNUT Street, on THURSDAY, the 2d of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL ASHHURST,
Secretary pro tem.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1871. 1 17 14t

INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.

An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf1

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. 1 29

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Corsetoes Ticking, etc. No. 25 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. w3m

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $260, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Cents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw1

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,
First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
3 2 1y1

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL

SWEET CIDER.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

EDUCATIONAL.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

VIRGINIA,

GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT, WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.

The Spring Term of the present season begins on the

FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.

All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.

For further information, address

WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to

21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

5 1 6m

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $9 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., *Agents,*
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 1 P.M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$28
To London	80	To London	32
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	10

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, February 7, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, February.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 28, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 28.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Thursday, January 26, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, February 3.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1½ No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR NEW YORK

VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

NEW EXPRESS LINE

TO

ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,

with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1½

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21½ PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 6 11½

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 1

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6†

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
1 5†

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Evans, Stoddart & Co. we have received "Cuba with Pen and Pencil," by Samuel Hazard. Published by the Hartford Publishing Company. This very interesting volume is the result of a prolonged visit to Cuba made by Mr. Hazard in search of health, and its preparation served to beguile the tedium of an enforced leisure. It gives a brief account of the history and antiquities of the island of Cuba, such as will be amply satisfactory to the general reader, while the descriptions of the island itself, its people, and their mode of living, manners, costumes, etc., are very full. Mr. Hazard has command of an easy, gossippy style that is well suited to a work of this description, and that makes it very pleasant reading. It probably contains more information about Cuba than any book before the public, and as recent events in that island have attracted much attention, it can scarcely fail to be popular. The illustrations, which are from photographs and Mr. Hazard's own sketches, are numerous, and add much to the interest of the book.

—T. B. Peterson & Bros. send us the "Adventures of Captain Farrago" and "Major O'Regan'sAdventures," a couple of humorous works that have for many years had a fair share of popularity, and that have a special interest at the present time on account of the recent death of their author, Hon. H. H. Brackenridge.

The Franco-Prussian war has very naturally inspired Mr. Charles G. Leland to win new laurels for his famous hero "Hans Breitmann," and we accordingly find, in the fourth series of the "Breitmann Ballads" that "Hans" has been distinguishing himself among the Uhlans. The series of verses that record the adventures of "Hans Breitmann as an Uhlan" are quite as amusing as any that have proceeded from the same pen, and are sure of finding appreciative readers. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Across America and Asia," by Richard Pumpelly. Published by Leypoldt & Holt. This is one of the most interesting books of travel that has been published of late years, and it contains a vast amount of valuable information about Arizona and other portions of our Western country but little visited, and about China, Japan, and Central Asia, portions of which were thoroughly explored by Professor Pumpelly under circumstances that afforded him unusual facilities for collecting facts of importance. We noticed this work with some degree of fulness when it originally appeared, and it is only necessary now to state that the fifth edition, which is before us, is in a less expensive shape than those which have preceded it.

—T. R. Callender sends us the first number of *English Society*, a handsomely illustrated English magazine which is filled with well-written stories, sketches, and poetry.

—*Peters' Musical Monthly* for February contains a variety of popular musical compositions.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* for January is filled with excellent selections from the best foreign engineering publications.

—From the Central News Company we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

GEORGE MACDONALD.—The Librarian of the New York Mercantile Library reports that there has lately been a marked increase in the popularity of George Macdonald's stories. He is compelled constantly to replace worn-out volumes: and notwithstanding that fresh copies are constantly placed upon the shelves, it is impossible to supply the demand. The New York *Independent* goes so far as to say that Macdonald is the "best of living story-writers." It says:—

"George Macdonald's story bids fair to be the best story of him who is the best of living story-writers. Let us put it a little differently, and say that he will be among novelists what Wordsworth is among poets. But he is more poet than novelist. The present installment of 'Wilfrid Cumbermede' is extremely fascinating; but it is the fascination of poetry rather than of story. It may be enjoyed almost in perfection by one who has not read the beginning, and who will never read the sequel; and it will remain in the memory like a beautiful song."

—We are indebted to Hon. William Moore, M. C., for a copy of the "Annual Report of the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue on Commerce and Navigation for 1868."

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

"THE ATLANTIC."

The contents of the February number of the *Atlantic Monthly* are as follows:—

"The Origins of Folk-Lore;" "To Fanny," W. D. O'Connor; "The Friend of my Youth," T. B. Aldrich; "Our Eyes, and How to Take Care of Them," ii, Henry W. Williams, M. D.; "Kate Beaumont," ii, J. W. DeForest; "A Chapter of Modern Astrology," William L. Stone; "The Story of a Famous Book," Samuel A. Green; "Castilian Days," ii, John Hay; "Kittery Annie's Dream," Celia Thaxter; "The Red Hand," William M. Baker; "American Life in France," ii, M. L. P.; "Wanted, an Heir," E. F. Terry; "Our Whispering Gallery," ii; "Recent Literature."

From Mr. John Hay's "Castillan Days" we take the following:—

Nowhere is the sentiment of home stronger than in Spain. Strangers, whose ideas of the Spanish character have been gained from romance and comedy, are apt to note with some surprise the strength and prevalence of the domestic affections. But a moment's reflection shows us that nothing is more natural. It is the result of all their history. The old Celtic population had scarcely any religion but that of the family. The Goths brought in the pure Teutonic regard for woman and marriage. The Moors were distinguished by the patriarchal structure of their society. The Spaniards have thus learned the lesson of home in the school of history and tradition. The intense feeling of individuality, which so strongly marks the Spanish character, and which in the political world is so fatal an element of strife and obstruction, favors this peculiar domesticity. The Castilian is submissive to his king and his priest, haughty and inflexible with his equals. But his own house is a refuge from the contests of out of doors. The reflex of absolute authority is here observed, it is true. The Spanish father is absolute king and lord by his own hearthstone, but his sway is so mild and so readily acquiesced in that it is hardly felt. The evils of tyranny are rarely seen but by him who resists it, and the Spanish family seldom calls for the harsh exercise of parental authority.

This is the rule. I do not mean to say there are no exceptions. The pride and jealousy inherent in the race make family quarrels, when they do arise, the bitterest and the fiercest in the world. In every grade of life these vindictive feuds among kindred are seen from time to time. Twice at least the steps of the throne have been splashed with royal blood shed by a princely hand. Duels between noble cousins and stabbing affrays between peasant brothers alike attest the unbending sense of personal dignity that still infects this people.

A light word between husbands and wives sometimes goes unexplained, and the rift between them widens through life. I know some houses, where the wife enters at one door and the husband at another; where if they meet on the stairs, they do not salute each other. Under the same roof they have lived for years and have not spoken. One word would heal all discord, and one word will never be spoken by either. They cannot be divorced—the Church is inexorable. They will not incur the scandal of a public separation. So they pass lives of lonely isolation in adjoining apartments, beth thinking rather better of each other and of themselves for this devilish persistence.

An infraction of parental discipline is never forgiven. I knew a general whose daughter fell in love with his adjutant, a clever and amiable young officer. He had positively no objection to the suitor, but was surprised that there should be any love-making in his house, without his previous suggestion. He refused his consent, and the young people were married without it. The father and son-in-law went off on a campaign, fought and were wounded in the same battle. The general was asked to recommend his son-in-law for promotion. "I have no son-in-law!" "I mean your daughter's husband." "I have no daughter." "I refer to Lieutenant Don Fulano de Tal. He is a good officer. He distinguished himself greatly in the recent affair." "Ah, otra cosa!" said the grim father-in-law. His hate could not overcome his sense of justice. The youth got his promotion, but his general will not recognize him at the Club.

It is in the middle and lower classes that the most perfect pictures of the true Spanish family are to be found. The aristocracy is more or less infected with the contagion of Continental manners and morals. You will find the usual proportion of wives who despise their husbands, and men who neglect their wives, and children who do not honor their parents. The smartness of American "pickles" has even made its appearance among the little countesses of Madrid. A lady was eating an ice one day, hungrily watched by the wide eyes of the infant heiress of the house. As the latter saw the last hope vanishing before the destroying spoon, she cried out, "Thou eatest all and givest me none—maldita sea tu alma!" (accursed be thy soul!) This dreadful imprecation was greeted with roars of laughter from admiring friends, and the profane little innocent was smothered in kisses and cream.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Harding's Editions

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

Family, Pulpit

AND

Photograph Bibles.

PRESENTATION BIBLES.

Wedding and

Birthday

Presents

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Panelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

CHAIN-BACK ALBUMS.

The superiority of

"The Harding Patent Flexible Chain-Back Albums"

Over all others heretofore manufactured will, upon the slightest examination, be apparent to all.

Also, a large assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, new and beautiful styles, made in the usual manner.

WM. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

12 17 BELOW FOURTH STREET.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 5 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A.M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P.M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,

12 8 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Potts'e Ac.	10:30
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:05
	P. M.	Phila. & Potts'e W. Train	4:30
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:00	Pottstown Accommo.	4:00
Pottstown Accommo.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Potts'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:30 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:20, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:20, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Ticket Agent. No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY.—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:25 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6:35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 6:55, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 9:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 and 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M. 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays at 6:49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11½ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 6/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 15 5 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA., Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SL

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

JIMMY HAGGERTY.

He is Going the Way of All Flesh

Of all the famous roughs that Philadelphia has been afflicted with, the most reckless, daring, and unscrupulous was Jimmy Haggerty. He had been the terror of the city up to the time when he escaped out of the clutches of the law by breaking through a posse of Mayor Fox's Democratic policemen, and fled to New York. It would be quite impossible to specify even the more notorious of the crimes he has committed here.

In New York he carried himself with the same disdain of all law and order that he had manifested here, shooting, stabbing, punching, robbing, whenever an opportunity presented itself.

His last achievement was an attempt to kill "Reddy the Blacksmith," but as all villains are said to have as many lives as a cat, Reddy recovered. By the following special despatch which we have just received, it will be seen that these two roughs resumed their vendetta this morning, and, according to its contents, Jimmy is mortally wounded.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—James Haggerty, a notorious character, was shot early this morning by William Varley, better known as "Reddy the Blacksmith," in a saloon at the corner of Broadway and Houston street, and is mortally wounded. Haggerty first fired three shots at Varley without effect, when his opponent returned spiritedly, and Jimmy went down. It is thought he cannot possibly recover.

POLITICAL.

The Seventeenth Representative District Convention.

This morning the delegates of the various wards comprising the Seventeenth Legislative district, met at the corner of Frankford road and Unity street, for the purpose of putting a candidate in the field for Representative to succeed Joseph A. Campbell, deceased. This district has always been largely Republican, and at the last election for Representative the Republicans only failed from want of unity and energy. The district comprises the Nineteenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards. Harry Copeland, Twenty-fifth ward, is President of this convention. T. Howard Griffith, of the Twenty-fifth ward, and George A. Shallcross, of the Twenty-third ward, were the candidates. The latest intelligence from the convention is as follows, showing a tie:—

Griffith	10 votes
Shallcross	10 "

The contest is lively.

G. Howard Griffith received the nomination on the fifth ballot.

A LUDICROUS AFFAIR.—A Jerseyman came to this city yesterday and purchased a horse, for which he gave $500. Rejoiced at having secured a good bargain, he commenced paying his respects to "John Barleycorn," and leading his horse by a hitching-strap, he wended his way down town. On arriving at Shippen street he tied the animal to a post and stepped into a tavern to take another "smile." During his temporary absence a dishonest youth of ragged appearance, named John Fallon, came along, and seeing no one about cut the strap and led the horse away. Some police officers observing Fallon leading such a valuable animal and deeming something wrong, took him into custody. Meanwhile the Jerseyman had become so elated that, staggering out of the groggery he proceeded to his home across the river utterly oblivious of the fact that he had bought a horse during the day. After making inquiries the officers learned that the animal had been stolen from a resident of New Jersey, and they after diligent search learned his name. He was notified to appear at the Central Station this afternoon, at which place Fallon will have a hearing.

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, January 21, 1871, was as follows:—

BY RAILROAD.

	Total for Week.	Same week last year	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Lebanon Valley and East Pennsylvania branches	5,565·13	33,067·04	d27,501·11
For shipment by Canal	.....	.....	.....
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	2,976·06	2,993·11	d17·05
Shipped West and South from Pine Grove	777·06	271·05	505·01
Consumed on Lateral	630·08	1,442·08	d812·0
Lehigh and Wyoming Co	2,350·05	267·18	2,082·07
Total Anth. paying freight	12,949·18	37,862·06	d24,942·05
Bituminous	5,876·19	2,225·14	3,651·05
Total all kinds paying freight	18,706·17	40,088·20	d21,291·03
Coal for Company's use	830·08	1,944·15	d1,114·07
Total tonnage for week	19,647·06	42,032·15	d22,405·10
Previously this year	543,500,01	419,261·15	124,238·09
Total to date	563,127·09	461,294·10	101,832·19

SHIPPED BY CANAL.

Total to date	36,225·17	34,373·16	1,853·01

A COUNTRYMAN VICTIMIZED BY SHARPERS.—A farmer hailing from Bucks county yesterday went into a drinking saloon at New Market and Willow streets. While there he fell in with three other men, who seemed to manifest a great friendship for him. They slapped him on the back in a friendly way, and while talking to him managed to relieve him of $80 in cash. Discovering his loss, he notified the proprietor of the place, who sent for the police. Before the officers came two of the thieves made their escape, and the third one was arrested. He gave the name of John Bryan, and on his person were found a revolver, a screwdriver, and a portion of the stolen money, which was fully identified by the countryman. Bryan will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

NEARLY FROZEN TO DEATH.—The Schuylkill Harbor Police on Monday night found a man named Thomas Newland frozen to insensibility at the west end of Market street bridge. They carried him into a neighboring tavern, where by the administration of stimulants and vigorous rubbing they succeeded in restoring him. He was subsequently removed to his home, No. 1322 Market street.

On the same night an unknown man was found lying in the snow on Chesnut street bridge. He was carried into the office of a marble yard in the vicinity, and after great exertions he was made sufficiently conscious to tell where he lived, but could not articulate his name. He was taken to his home, at Fourth and Market streets.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—To-day the annual convention of the State Department of the Grand Army of the Republic will assemble at Allentown. The following are the delegates and post commanders from this city:—

Post 2—Joshua T. Owen, Joseph R. Souder, Robert L. Bodine, P. C.

Post 5—George W. Lees, Samuel Blanck, P. C.

Post 6—Louis Wagner, Gavin Neilson, P. C.

Post 8—William D. Connelly, William J. Mackey, P. C.

Post 19—William Shelmire, A. M. K. Storrie, Joseph A. Kauffman, James Heslet, P. C.

Post 71—M. D. Dunigan, William C. Barnes, P. C.

DELINQUENT GOVERNMENT TAX-PAYERS.—United States Commissioners Biddle, Phillips, and Clarke for the past few days have been engaged in disposing of the cases of lawyers, physicians, and numerous retail dealers who have failed to pay the $10 special tax required by the United States revenue laws. A large majority of the delinquents, upon being brought before the Commissioners, after a little grumbling, settled their indebtedness to Uncle Sam. In a few instances the accused either plead a want of means or absolutely refused to pay the license, and are accordingly bound over for trial.

FELL ON THE ICE.—About 12 o'clock last night James Scanlan fell on the ice on Frankford road, below Marlborough street, and severely injured himself. He was removed to his home, on Howard street, below Jefferson.

George J. McGowan slipped and fell heavily on the ice at Sixteenth and Arch streets last night. He was removed to the Sixth District Station, and a physician called in, who succeeded in restoring him to consciousness.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest on the body of Arthur Burkeitt, who died suddenly last night on Jarvis street, below Fourth.

IS HE A SHIRTLESS HERO?

An Eccentric Councilman Regarded Suspiciously—He Acknowledges Himself a Clown.

There is a lively contest in Councils now for the right to a seat in the Common Branch from the Sixteenth ward. Mr. White is the sitting member. His contestant one Eisenbrown.

The interest of this show centres not so much in the ownership of the seat in contest, as it does in the "merry Andrew" who represents the sitting member, and who is so far from being the hero of the boiled shirt, that it is said on many sides, "He wears no shirt at all." When we mention the episode of the cracked bell of the State House, and the remark, which, from its blunt honesty, is commendable—"I will have nothing to do with 'rings' unless I am in them"—the reader will at once remember the name of James Logan. Mr. Logan admits that while he is the best-abused man in Common Council, he is the clown of the Chamber, and every time he presses the horny hand of a reporter gushingly says, "Put this in the paper. You can't hurt me. You see, *people begin to know me now!*"

Mr. Logan, to the honors which come from his career as a Councilman and green-grocer, adds those which usually attend a lecturer and lawyer. He grasps at every opportunity to air his logic and display his legal penetration. Naturally, when he discovered that one of the parties to the present contest, Mr. White, had no counsel, he volunteered his services, which in the innocence of his soul Mr. White accepted. But the committee, unhappily, ridicule the attainments of Mr. Logan, and his opponents have a full license to bombard him with shafts of wit, censure, and withering contempt. It is Mr. Logan's practice—and it will do our barristers much good to adopt it—to wait in silence until all the witnesses for the prosecution are examined, then to rise, quote voluminously from "Purdon," and read a protest against the entire proceedings upon the ground of illegality. Here *is* strategy; for if the protest be agreed to, then has he saved himself much trouble and breath, and suffered nought. But if it is not, then——!

Yesterday Mr. Logan repeated this strategy. His point was that the witnesses had not been legally interrogated, having been questioned, not by himself, not by any other counsel of the respondent, but by one of the committee.

The Chairman—"We appointed a man of equally good intelligence with yourself to interrogate them. Why didn't you question them?"

(Members, *sotto voce*)—"I guess he's got a shirt on to-day!"

Mr. Logan—"I don't see fit, Mr. Chairman, to tell this committee what my objections are; but when I do give you them, I will have proofs!"

(Members, confidentially)—"He says he will have proofs. Oh! ah!"

Mr. Hetzell (for Eisenbrown, who contests the seat)—"I have sat here and heard a great many words of wisdom from the mouth of Mr. Logan, and a great deal that is about the law of the case. While we are going to the trouble of bringing people here to testify, he is constantly declaring that this is an illegal court; and I understand that his action in this is simply a preliminary to an attempt in Councils to upset the committee, and I believe this is what Mr. Logan is getting at. (Sensation, cries of "Oh! oh!" during which the gentleman referred to winked knowingly to his client.) "We all know that the gentleman wants notoriety, because he thinks it will make him popular. He has had his name in the papers two or three times, and thinks that is everything a member of Common Council wants."

(Voices—"He hits him hard!" "Logan quails!" etc.)

Hetzell, continuing—"These are frivolous protests. It is a very nice thing to get up, after sitting still all the time during the examination, and saying 'I object,' but it wont go down. I think that this committee will have more respect for itself and its own intelligence than to follow this whimsical clown's advice!"

The Chairman, sarcastically—"The clerk will note that Mr. Logan was present at this meeting, and therefore the respondent was represented by 'able counsel!'"

Logan—"I would say that these gentlemen who manage the case for the contestant are talking in a peculiar way."

The Chairman—"Exactly! Put that down, Mr. Clerk. 'Peculiar' is good. The gentleman is getting down to law now."

Logan—"I being a professional man, claim the right to talk in my own way. I don't protest to get my name in the paper. I—I, gentlemen, have had notoriety enough."

Hetzell—"Yes. You refer now to the 'Song of the Shirt;' got enough of that yesterday, didn't you?"

(A member—"'What's he to Hecuba, or Hecuba to him?' Let him drink hot blood.")

Logan—"I have the right to let the witnesses all be examined, then protest to them in a bunch."

Mr. Mitchell (a committeeman)—"The gentleman has questioned the illegality of this court. I suppose in what he has said he does not refer to me. What would have been an insult from any one else would be a compliment from him!"

Then the meeting adjourned and the offended Logan, with "Purdon" under his dexter arm, and his hat set rakishly over his left eye, glided from the Chamber. This afternoon the curtain will be lifted on another act.

AN ATTEMPT was made on Monday night last to enter the residence No. 3305 Arch street, West Philadelphia. The robbers burst off the bolt of the shed outside the kitchen, then forced the lock of the kitchen door, but the upper and lower bolts being well secured, and the door a very strong one, they were baffled. They then tried the west kitchen window with a jimmy, but countersunk bolts here stopped them. Then they likewise tried the east kitchen window, with like success. Their efforts were then directed to the pantry window, but although the shutters are badly mutilated, they did not succeed in effecting an entrance. A pocket-knife used as a wedge at this window they were unable to withdraw. The footprints in the snow lead to the belief that they scaled the back fence and proceeded up Howell street to Thirty-fourth, thence to Race, and doubtless to Mr. Bateman's house, where such bloody work was perpetrated the same night.

There is one policeman on this beat, having a circuit of over a mile. He is not to blame if houses are entered. A larger force is certainly demanded in that district.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half-past four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a shed in the rear of No. 412 Locust street. This shed covered a boiler used in the establishment of E. J. Newland, manufacturing jeweller. The fire was discovered by Officer Gillespie, who run in to shut off the steam, and was thereby badly scalded. No alarm was sounded, but three fire companies, by their timely arrival, prevented what might have been a disastrous conflagration.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania, which is now holding its annual session at Handel and Haydn Hall, in this city, has elected the following officers to serve during the current year:—

Grand Chancellor—George H. Jones.
Grand Banker—William T. Rose.
Grand Recording Secretary—George Hawkes.
Grand Outer Sentinel—Henry Strockbine.

AUCTION SALE.—This noon, at the Exchange, James M. Freeman disposed of the following properties:—

7 shares Haverford Building Association.. $35
Two and a half-story brick house, No. 230 Dean street, lot 16 by 70 ..... $2500
Three-story brick house, No. 1154 Cumberland street, lot 20 by 78 feet, subject to $22·50 ground rent per annum $1900

A SERIES OF CHARGES.—Edward McKinley, who was yesterday held to bail to answer the charge of swindling one Mrs. Amos of $86, has been held in $3000 additional bail to answer the charges of larceny, till-tapping, collecting money under false pretenses, etc.

HOMELESS WANDERERS.—The cold weather of last night compelled 129 poor creatures to seek shelter at the Third District Station-house. No arrests were made in that district during the day or night.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Income Tax Question.

Sec'y Boutwell Opposed to Repeal.

The Line and Staff Quarrel.

Proceedings of Congress.

Afternoon Cable Advices.

Will of Ex-President Lopez.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell on the Income Tax.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Boutwell was before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, and gave his views on the income tax and the policy of abolishing it at this time. He does not agree with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the question, and is opposed to any action being taken at this session. The Secretary estimates that the revenue from tax on incomes this year would reach fourteen millions, and that the cost of collection will not exceed half a million. The conflicting statements of Boutwell and Pleasanton were discussed by the committee, but no action was taken.

The Appropriation Committee

postponed action on Lawrence is and Butler's propositions concerning the Pacific Railroad to-day, for the purpose of considering the deficiency appropriation bills, and to examine witnesses in the matter of the stamped envelope contract.

It is proposed in the committee that the decision of the Attorney-General compelling

The Pacific Railroad Companies

to pay their interest due the Government be allowed to remain in abeyance until the question shall have been tried and decided by the courts.

Line and Staff.

Parties in the interest of the staff officers of the navy are endeavoring to secure a favorable consideration by the Senate of the bill to regulate rank in the navy just as it passed the House. It is believed, however, that if the Senate takes any action on the bill at this session it will be to amend it so as to make it more acceptable to line officers.

Transportation of Specie.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A deputation of Treasury clerks have just returned from Santa Fe, having superintended the transportation in safety thither of half a million dollars on public account.

It was enclosed in four light iron safes, and conveyed from the terminus of railway communications in wagons, under military escort, occupying two weeks.

Official despatches from the

Asiatic and West India Squadron

represent the health of the United States officers and seamen in good condition.

Indian Affairs.

The Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, has asked the Senate for the withdrawal, now pending in that body, of the treaty with the Chippewa and Munze or Christian Indians, who hope to make other arrangements for the settlement of their tribal affairs through the medium of Congressional legislation.

FROM EUROPE.

Will of Ex-President Lopez.

LONDON, Jan. 24—3 30 P. M.—Lord Penzance, in his capacity of head of the Probate Court of England, has granted Mrs. Lynch letters of administration upon the will of ex-President Lopez, of Paraguay. The execution of the original will by Lopez was proved by an affidavit of General McMahon, former Minister of the United States to Paraguay.

FROM NEW YORK.

Proposals for Bonds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—There were twelve proposals for bonds to-day, amounting to $2,197,500, from 107·33 to 107·65. The awards will be $1,000,000 from 107·33 to 107·50.

FROM THE STATE.

Contract Awarded for Publishing the Legislative Record.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25.—The contract for publishing the Legislative Record has been unanimously awarded by each house to John M. Corson and A. J. McCleary jointly.

WILL OF NATHAN BARRETT.—This morning the will of Nathan Barrett was admitted to probate in the Register of Wills' office. It contains the following public bequest:—

"The Goshenhoppen German Reformed Church," near Pennsburg, Montgomery county, Pa $500
Trinity German Reformed Church 100
Philadelphia Bible Society 100
Northern Home for Friendless Children 100
Northern Soup Society 100
American Sunday-school Union 100
Philadelphia Society for the Employment and Instruction of the Poor 100
Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind 100
Pennsylvania Hospital 100
Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb 100
Northern Dispensary 100
Salem German Reformed Church 100

MARRIED.

(For additional Marriages see fifth page.)

ROSS—SCANLIN.—On Tuesday evening, January 24th, at the residence of the bride's father, John Scanlin, Esq., by the Rev. W. H. Munroe, Rector of the Emanuel P. E. Church, assisted by the Rev. M. L. Ross, of Brooklyn, N. Y., JOHN ROSS to Miss TILLY SCANLIN, both of this city.

LATEST NOVELTY.

"THE BARONIAL ENVELOPE."

WM. H. HOSKINS,

Stationer, Card Engraver, Steam Power Printer,

No. 913 ARCH Street,

1 21 smwsp PHILADELPHIA.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Italy and the Pope.

Antonelli on Compromise.

Death Before Surrender.

Matters at the Capital.

The Reported Detention of Mr. Schenck

The Story a Fabrication.

FROM EUROPE.

ROME, Jan. 24.

The Prince and Princess of Piedmont

left Florence yesterday, took refreshments at Terni, and arrived at Rome at four o'clock in the afternoon. There was an immense crowd at the station and the Quirinal Palace. The weather was horrible. The troops of the garrison and four legions of National Guard paraded, and the Prince and Princess, with General La Marmora and Prince Dorea, drove to the palace in an open carriage, where they were received with enthusiastic demonstrations. Both were called out to the balcony again and again with tremendous applause. The Princess Margarette wore a blue velvet mantle and white satin embroidered scarf, with the colors of the house of Savoy. There was perfect order and the illuminations were general.

The Ambassadors of Austria

and North Germany, in compliance with instructions from their various governments, inquired of Antonelli what

Guarantees the Pope

would regard as sufficient on the part of the Italian Government to remove his dissent to the civil and religious authorities?

Antonelli Replied

that by order of the Pope he had intimated to the authorities of Rome that his Holiness

Wished No Guarantees

but a pure and simple restitution of the territories of the Church and the Neapolitan frontier of the Po. He would accept no arrangement not based on these conditions.

The Pope's Health is Good

and he occupies his time receiving visitors. The Belgian deputation presented him an offering from

The Catholics of Belgium,

and in an address

The Pope Replied.

"I thank you for having come to comfort me in these painful circumstances. Doubtless God, our principal support, hath sent you; but it is natural that the affection of the children should keep up the courage of the father. Continue in the way in which you are walking; do not allow yourselves to be cast down. What is happening to-day is only a trial of the Church. The Church was born amidst trials, has always lived amidst trials, and will close its career on earth amidst trials."

French Forward Movement.

LONDON, Jan. 24—3 P. M.—A despatch from Berney of Jan. 24 says:—"A French detachment is marching upon Abbeville, well supplied with artillery."

Attempted Escape of French Prisoners.

A despatch from Brussels, Jan. 24, says the French prisoners held at Liege made another attempt to escape, but the timely discovery of the plot by the Belgians prevented a successful issue. The Belgian authorities effected an

Important Seizure

of arms at Ypres.

Yesterday Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 24—5 P.M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and account. United States 5-20s quiet and steady; of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, 89¾; of 1867, 88⅞; 10-40s, 88¾. Railways quiet; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 27⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—5 P. M.—Upland Cotton, 7⅞@8d.; Orleans, 8⅛@8⅜d. Sales to-day, 12,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Common rosin, 6s. 9d.@7s. Spirits of petroleum, 1s. 4d. Turpentine, 36s.@36s. 6d. Linseed oil, £32. Linseed cakes, £10 5s.@£10 10s.

LONDON, Jan. 24—5 P. M.—Refined petroleum easier at 1s. 6d.@1s. 6¾d. Sperm oil firmer at £80@81.

ANTWERP, Jan. 24,—Petroleum, 52f. asking price.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Schenck's Detention a Fabrication.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The statement sent to the afternoon papers of Boston and Philadelphia yesterday, to the effect that General Schenck's departure for England is delayed on account of instructions alleged to have been received by the English Minister concerning the Alabama claims, is pronounced in official circles to be a fabrication. Senator Sumner authorizes the statement that he has not written or spoken to Secretary Fish about the opposition to any proposed concessions which the President might make with regard to the mode of

Settling the Alabama Claims.

The only communication affecting our Government recently received by the British Minister relates to the settlement of

The Fishery Question,

which Great Britain desires to be considered and adjusted at an early day. This question will be covered by Schenck's instructions.

The New Congress.

The action of the House Judiciary Committee in authorizing its chairman to-day to report adversely upon the bill to repeal the act requiring Congress to organize on the 4th of March is regarded as settling the point that there will be at least a two months' session of the new Congress. The general feeling among the members elect is to take up and consider the business which will go over from this session for want of time.

The Old and New Tariffs.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The bill reported to-day by Mr. Hooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed by the House, with the Senate amendment concurred in, provides that merchandise having arrived on or before the 31st day of December, 1870, and not entered or transferred to a bonded warehouse, shall be entitled to entry as if such merchandise had been in a bonded warehouse on that day, provided the importer apply therefor in writing to the collector within thirty days. It also provides for the entry of gin, rum, and whisky at the rate of $2, being the same rate as on brandies.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Cotton held firm; middling upland, 15¾@15¾c.; low middling, 14¾@15c. Flour firm and in good demand; Howard Street superfine, $5·75@5·75; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9; City Mills superfine, $5·75@7·50; do. extra, $6·75@8; do. family, $8·25@10·75; Western superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7@8. Wheat firm and scarce; choice white, $2; fair to prime $1·60@1·80; prime to choice red, $1·90@2; fair to good, $1·55@1·80; common, $1·45@1·50; Ohio and Indiana, $1·55@1·75; Pennsylvania, $1·50@1·60. Corn firm and scarce; white, 83@85c.; yellow, 78@79c. Oats quiet at 53@56c. Mess Pork more quiet at $22·00@22·75. Bacon less active; rib sides, 12c.; clear do., 12½c.; shoulders, 10½c.; hams, 18@18c. Lard quiet at 13@13½c. Whisky strong at 94@95c.

FROM THE WEST.

Charged with Arson.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 25.—James Schooles, proprietor of a variety theatre, and J. Hays, a negro minstrel employed there, were arrested last evening on the charge of burning Broome's Opera House, a rival establishment, some weeks since. The Grand Jury indicted them, and bound over the former in $8000, and the latter in $6000. Hays, in default of bail, was sent to prison.

The Mississippi Legislature

reassembled yesterday, and bills were introduced repealing the usury laws, and directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill abolishing the board of school visitors.

Frozen to Death.

Judge Noah D. English, a prominent lawyer and Mason, died in Little Rock on Sunday of congestive chills.

W. B. Graves, a citizen of Clark county, was found frozen to death last evening.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator-elect F. P. Blair, of Missouri, whose presence was announced by his colleague Mr. Schurz, appeared and took the oath of office. He was then appointed to fill the vacancies on the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and Education and Labor.

Mr. Cole reported, with amendments, the West Point Appropriation bill.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back adversely the bill lately introduced by himself in reference to life insurance companies.

Mr. Williams' resolution for a special Senate committee upon telegraph legislation was taken up as the business of the morning hour.

Objection was made because of the supposed effect of the resolutions in compelling the recommittal of bills already matured by standing committees, and now pending on the calendar.

The morning hour expiring, the resolution went over without action.

Mr. Sumner forwarded to the Secretary, and had read, the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Wilson, re-elected for six years from March 4 next.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Schurz was awarded the floor on Mr. Trumbull's pending Civil Service Reform bill, but gave way temporarily to Mr. Howell, on whose motion the House bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors, and widows of deceased soldiers of the war of 1812, was taken up and read.

Mr. Howell said the Pension Committee had reported the bill without amendments, so that it would not have to be sent back to the House to be again discussed and perhaps lost.

Mr. Morton did not believe that these pensioners should be required to prove themselves virtually paupers.

Mr. Howell, in reply to Mr. Ramsey, stated the estimated expenditure under the bill at half a million to start with, and as few of the survivors were under seventy-five years, this amount, in the course of nature, must rapidly diminish, he earnestly advocated the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. Schurz thought it evident that the bill would lead to an extended debate, and resumed the floor.

Mr. Scott appealed to Mr. Schurz to allow the regular order of business to be passed over informally, subject to the call of any Senator, in order to proceed with the Income Tax Repeal bill.

Mr. Schurz assented, and the latter bill came up.

House.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, presented the petition of Frank Leslie for equalization of duties upon sized and unsized paper in lieu of the discrimination of 20 per cent. and 35 per cent.

Mr. Niblack, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Fortification Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for next Tuesday.

The bill appropriates $1,627,500.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the House bill declaratory of the meaning of the act of 14th July, 1870, to reduce internal taxation. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill now goes to the President for approval.

Mr. Negley, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill extending the benefits of the act establishing the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers to the disabled soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war. Passed.

Mr. Negley also reported a bill to repeal the proviso to the 6th section of the act of 27th of July, 1868, relating to pensions, the proviso being a limitation to five years of the applications for pensions after the right thereto accrued.

Mr. Benjamin, chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, objected to the reporting of such a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, as the subject belonged to and was in consideration by the Pension Committee.

The objection was overruled, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to turn over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposal by sale after appraisement the U. S. Military Reservation at Forts Lane and Walla-Walla, in Oregon; Fort Zarah, in Kansas; Camp McGarry, in Nevada; Fort Sumner, in New Mexico; Forts Jessup and Sabine, in Louisiana; Fort Wayne, in Arkansas; Fort Collins, in Colorado; Fort Dakotah, in Dakotah; and such portions of Fort Bridger, in Wyoming, as may no longer be required for military purposes.

Mr. Garfield moved to amend by adding Fort Smith, in Arkansas. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Morgan also reported back Senate bill for the sale of the Bergen Heights Arsenal, New Jersey. Passed.

Also, Senate bill granting the right of way to the Pensacola and Barrancas Railroad Company through the naval and military reservations near Pensacola, Fla. Passed.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Stoughton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on public lands.

Mr. Holman moved a substitute for the bill by reviving and extending to the soldiers and sailors of the late war, their widows and orphans, the Bounty Land law of September 28, 1850.

Mr. Julian moved a substitute relieving soldiers and sailors who make homestead entries from the legal requirement of five years' occupation, but letting time served in the army count as part of the time of occupation.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, made an inquiry of Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in regard to the meeting of the next Congress on the 4th of March.

Mr Dawes said in reply that he could only give his private opinion on the subject. As the law now stood it was obvious that there must be a session on the 4th of March. He saw no indication that that law would be repealed, much to his own personal regret; and if Congress reassembled on the 4th of March he had no reasonable expectation that it would adjourn before the middle of April or 1st of May. He should himself do all he could to have the session close in a single day or in a single week, but in the light of experience he would hazard the prophecy that if Congress met on the 4th of March next it would not adjourn before the middle of April or the 1st of May.

Mr. Scofield offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a bill or statement showing the pay or allowance of different grades of army officers under the act of 15th July, 1870, as compared with their pay and allowances before the passage of that act. Adopted.

HOISTS FOR ANY LOCATION, WORKED by Steam, Belt, and Hand.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 mo No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussians at Dijon.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 24.—After the battle at Dijon the Prussians retreated towards Messigny, Norges, and Savigny Le Sue. In the West also the Prussians appear to be falling back. Alencon is evacuated. The enemy have cut the railway between Lyons and Besancon, at Byans.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Welcome to the Irish Exiles.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The Irish citizens have adopted a plan of address of welcome to the Irish exiles lately arrived, and appointed a committee to raise funds in their aid, and a committee to present the address.

Death of the Lime Rock Bank Robber.

BELFAST, ME., Jan. 25.—Daniels, implicated in the robbery of the Lime Rock Bank, died to-day of consumption.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Serious damage was caused by a fire this morning in the building No. 13 Pearl street, occupied by Hersey & Co., Hetch Brothers, and other shoe dealers, fully covered by insurance.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Seneca Indians.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In the Senate a concurrent resolution instructing members of Congress to procure the passage of a bill to effect a treaty with the Seneca tribe of Indians on the Allegheny reservation and to protect the rights of white settlers was adopted.

The Proposed Federate Council.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—An adjourned meeting of members of the proposed Federate Council was held this morning at Trinity Chapel, Wes Twenty-fifth street, for the purpose of perfecting their plans for the consolidation of the interests of five New York dioceses for mutual benefit and convenience.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Trial of Dr. Neville.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

This morning the Court resumed the trial of Dr. W. H. H. Neville upon the charge of the murder of a female infant by throwing it into Cohocksink creek on the 17th of last October.

Mary Haines sworn—I am a daughter of Wm Haines, who was examined last evening; I live with my father at York road and Islington lane on the morning of October 17th I was washing on the porch, when I saw a fall-top buggy driven by our house coming from Ridge avenue; it was a single seat buggy, drawn by one horse the horse was a dark sorrel, with two white feet, (I can't say which two,) and had a white stroke on its face; there was but one person in the buggy, a man, and as he drove by at a moderate pace I noticed him; the prisoner was the man; after he had passed and gone over the bridge, I don't know how long, Mrs. Taylor, a neighbor of ours, called me and we went down to the bridge; she stood on the bridge, while I went down to the creek and found the box with a live child in it; the box was in the middle of the creek, but the water did not cover the top; I called my father from the garden and the child was taken to the house.

Cross-examined—I was washing on the porch which is only ten yards from the lane; I had two tubs on a settee, and the tubs were between me and the lane; my sister helped me to wash but no one else helped me; I did not see any other vehicle pass along the lane that morning before the child was found; I heard my father say that he saw two brick carts pass that morning, but I did not see them; I saw a slop-cart after the child was found; I know the boy who drove the cart; I don't know whether he had a coat on or not, and can't tell whether he had a hat or a cap, but he was not bareheaded; I don't know whether he had a whip in his hand; he has two horses that he drives in the cart changes about, first one and then the other; I don't know which one he drove that day.

I never saw that horse or carriage before; the slop-cart passed soon after it; I know Mr. Fisher (Mr. Brewster said the gentleman's name was Dr. Posey); I did not say to him that I couldn't recognize the man who passed there in a carriage; he came with another man after the finding of the box; he told me his name was Mr. Fisher.

Emma Haines sworn—I am a sister of the last witness and reside with my father on Islington lane; I remember the day the baby was found; I was standing on the porch washing, with my sister Mary; the tubs were standing on a seat facing the road; my attention was first attracted by a man standing on the bridge by the side of his horse; the horse was standing on the bridge; I saw the whole of the carriage; they were standing on the bridge when I first noticed them; at that time there was nobody in the carriage; I next saw the man, horse, and carriage coming up; the man was then in the carriage driving; he came up facing me, and I saw him as he came up; I noticed him from the time he was standing on the bridge until he got by; I saw him get into the carriage; after he got to our house he turned into York street on the right hand side going up; then he went over to a lot to Broad street and from thence I don't know where he went; this carriage was a low fall-top single seat, and no curtains down at the side; the horse was a dark sorrel, with two white hind feet, and a white stroke down the face; when on the bridge the horse had a way of shaking its head as if it wanted to go all the time. While they were coming up from the bridge I stopped washing, rested on the washboard, and looked; the next day when the man was arrested I saw him and the horse and wagon again in Bolton street, west of the Ridge; I identified him and the horse and wagon then; the defendant is the man; after the horse and wagon had driven into York street, the next thing that attracted my attention was the child in the box.

Mrs. Taylor called my sister just as the carriage had got by the little shed along side of the porch; my sister went down with Mr. Taylor and I followed afterwards; when I got down there the box was by the side of the bridge wall lying on the ground; my sister brought my father, who came and opened the box and found a live child in it; he put it in the sun beside the shed, after which we returned to our work, and I saw no more of it; it was between 9 and 10 o'clock when this occurred.

Here the court took a recess.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 O C & A 7s	82⅝	9 sh Cam & Am	116
$1000 do	82	100 do	116
$1000 Cong R Fs	87	5 sh Leh Val R	60
$1900 City 6s, Old	100⅝	1 sh O C & A R	46
$200 Sch N 6s, 82	74½	5 sh Penna R	60
600 sh Hestonville	16	100 sh Sch Nav Pf	17

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthsSp

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.
PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.
JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wfmSp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY